

# THE LITERARY WORLD.

A Journal of American and Foreign Literature, Science, and Art.

No. 222.

NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1851.

\$3 PER ANNUM.

EVERT A. & GEORGE L. DUYCKINCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION 109 NASSAU STREET.

## ORIGINAL PAPERS.

### PROGRESS OF INSTRUCTION IN THE FREE ACADEMY.

FATHER GAVAZZI.  
LIFE: A POEM. BOOK IV.—CHRISTIANITY.  
MR. SQUIER'S AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY.  
MR. LORD'S CHRIST IN HADES.  
AMERICAN NOVEL WRITING—THE RANGERS.  
GOTTHE'S WILHELM MEISTER.  
RUSKIN ON "SHEEPFOLDS."  
BOOKS OF THE WEEK.  
CATALOGUE RAISONNE.—Taylor's United States and Cuba  
—Recent French Publications—Liebig's Report of the  
Progress of Chemistry.  
REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.—New York Historical Society—  
Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen.  
CORRESPONDENCE.—Study of the Classics—Ecco Iterum  
Macaulay.  
MUSIC.  
THE DRAMA.  
FACTS AND OPINIONS.—The Crystal Palace—Prohibited  
Books—Price of Gas in London and New York—New  
Works Published and in Preparation—Death of Il Pas-  
satore—Hairand Hate—Anniversary of the Russian Em-  
pire.  
PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR, ETC.

☞ Subscribers out of the city, receiving bills, are requested to give immediate attention to the terms of subscription to this Journal. It is indispensable that the cash system shall be carried out in the business management of the paper.

### PROGRESS OF INSTRUCTION IN THE FREE ACADEMY.

A REPORT has been prepared by the Executive Committee of the Board of Education, providing for the growth and development of instruction in the Free Academy, according to its natural progress. A glance at the general history of this Institution will set the proposed programme in a convincing light. The Academy is essentially a College of a high grade of learning. It takes the pupil up, at present, in his elementary studies, but he is carried rapidly forward in the course. Thus, though a student is admitted at the primary examination on a simple knowledge of Arithmetic, the higher classes of the Academy are already at this early period employed upon the Differential and Integral Calculus—the course embracing the full outline of mathematical studies at West Point, with the exception of the strictly military. There are now five classes in the Institution, dating from the first, which was commenced in February, 1849, successively introduced at the semi-annual examinations in July and January. Beginning with the simplest studies, the course has been pushed on till it includes a sound basis for the higher departments, not only of Mathematics but of the Classics, English and French Literature, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and, what is almost unique among the educational institutions of the country, a thorough practical course of Drawing. This last is in the efficient hands of Professor Duggan. It has already turned to account for the practical benefit of pupils who have left the Academy; and it may be generally remarked, that the fact of having passed two or three years creditably in the Free Academy—and the discipline requires that they must be passed creditably, if at all—is a successful passport to the higher mercantile and industrial employments of the metropolis.

The course contemplated for the new programme is five years, which, with such modifications of the preparatory studies for admission as will naturally arise, will be sufficient to secure the highest aims of the Institution—a standard of education which the people will

demand, and below which they will not be contented to stop. The opportunity of securing the best education for his children, free of charge, is a privilege which every man in this community—where social position is determined by education—will value as his dearest possession. It is a straight avenue opened to power and dignity, which every citizen may feel a just pride to have secured for his children. The existence of such an Institution is a perpetual fount of honor and well-being to the State.

A few facts drawn, by the courtesy of the President, from its books, will show the present statistics and working of the Academy. By the Report to the Executive Committee on Jan. 30, 1851, it appears that there were at that time on the rolls 224 students, numbering respectively of the different classes, from the oldest to the latest, 25, 41, 50, 108. Of these—and the statement shows a rigorous sifting at the examinations—25, 29, 32, and 39, were advanced to higher classes; the remainder being left behind to repeat their studies. Failure on a second examination is expulsion from the Academy. At the examination in January of the present year, 41 were presented from the public schools, of whom only 19 were admitted; 115 from the Ward Schools, 86 admitted: an addition of 105 new students, making the present total 329.

Admission to the lowest class requires a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, History of the United States, Geography, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, and Spelling. The student must be 12 years of age, and have passed at least one year in a public school of the city.

The current expenses of the Institution, already provided with buildings, apparatus, &c., are sustained by a yearly appropriation of \$20,000.

We give the programme of the full course of studies which is now before the Board of Education—to meet, we trust, with their ready acquiescence, and prompt provision to carry out its requirements in the most thorough manner. All the studies mentioned are carried on in the Institution at present, excepting those we have printed in italics.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE FREE ACADEMY.

#### FIRST DEPARTMENT.

##### Mathematics.

Algebra; Geometry; Application of Algebra to Geometry; Surveying; Navigation; Analytical, Plane, and Spherical Trigonometry; Mensuration of Planes and Solids; Descriptive Geometry; Analytical Geometry; *Shades, Shadows, and Perspective*; Differential and Integral Calculus.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

##### History and Belles Lettres.

Ancient and Modern History; Rhetoric; Oratory; English Composition; Principles of Pronunciation; Grammatical Construction and Philosophy of the English Language; Critical Examinations of the best English writers (prose and verse); *Forensic Discussions*.

#### THIRD DEPARTMENT.

##### Languages and Literature.

Ancient Languages and Literature (embracing a critical knowledge of the Grammars and Standard

Authors); the French Language and Literature; the Spanish do.; the German do.

#### FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

##### Drawing.

Drawing (embracing the Principles and Theory of the Fine Arts); Anatomy (in reference to Structure and Form); Perspective and Principles of Light and Shade; Black-board Drawing; Machine Drawing.

#### FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

##### Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Natural Philosophy (including Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, and Astronomy).

#### SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

##### Chemistry and Physics.

Chemistry; Natural History; Physics (including Magnetism, Electricity, and Experimental Optics); Heat.

#### SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

##### Civil Engineering.

Civil Engineering (including the Construction of Canals and Railroads, Mechanic Arts, and Civil and Naval Architecture).

#### EIGHTH DEPARTMENT.

##### Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy; Intellectual Philosophy (including Logic, and Analogy of Religion [Natural and Revealed]).

#### NINTH DEPARTMENT.

##### Law, Political Economy, and Statistics.

Law of Nations; Constitution of the United States; Commercial Law; Political Economy and Statistics.

#### FATHER GAVAZZI.

A CONSIDERABLE sensation has been excited in London by the eloquent rhetorical lectures of the Italian refugee, Father Gavazzi, who takes for his topic the ordinary catalogue of Papal evils—the secular authority, opposition to education, the infallible supremacy, convents, nunneries, &c., and handles them with the skill and fervor of the most accomplished improvisatore. His sarcasm is bold and effective, and his impetus of language carries everything before it. The *Leader* gives a distinct impression of the man:—"Italy has produced men like the father at different periods, at all periods: most of them monks like him; and, like him, men of no very deep learning and no very transcendent capacities, preachers in the enjoyment of a certain favor with the masses; gifted with the readiness, the volubility, the *furor cæcus* of stump orators. Father Gavazzi is a most magnificent specimen of the genus. We went once to the Princess's Concert-rooms, with a preconceived determination to have a laugh at him. There was not a little to amuse us truly; but we were nevertheless touched, thrilled, carried away in our very spite. We were fain to acknowledge ourselves of the crowd; and there was something more ardent and earnest than mere admiration in our feelings for the Padre—we loved him. We loved his broad, firm, manly countenance, his stalwart figure, his voice of bronze, that unmistakable energy by which nature intended him for a swayer of multitudes—the sudden flash of thought, the infinite versatility and plausibility

of argument, the vividness of imagery, the artless alternation of pathos and humor, of towering passion, of withering sarcasm, the overwhelming fluency, pith, richness, volubility of language. Thus to read or to recite by heart—and thus to improvise—seemed to us equally impossible. We have, however, ample assurance that Father Gavazzi's orations are for the most part mere extempore effusions. The awful lack of strict logic, the appalling waywardness and we had almost said perverseness of argument—the happy shifts and sallies, the unexpected resources of the orator in the most helpless intricacies, are by that mere fact satisfactorily explained. A perfectly terrific improvisatore he certainly is. We have seen the most admired among the popular bards that go by that name in Italy; but greater assurance, a more perfect self-possession, a more unwearied freshness and wakefulness of mind, a readier cunning of fence to parry off difficulties, a more stubborn determination to say what the mind wills, and say it precisely as the mind wills—a greater subserviency of the tongue to the brain we do not remember to have ever witnessed."

The political history of the Father gives weight to his oratory. He was the man chosen by the students of the Roman University, at the outbreak of the revolutionary movement, to pronounce the funeral oration of the patriots killed at Milan. From that day he was the orator of the cause, wearing the tri-color cross on his cassock. He harangued the citizens for weeks in the Coliseum. The Pope created him Chaplain-general of the forces sent to the north against Austria, and in that capacity he marched from Rome with sixteen thousand men. His eloquence drew the resources of the army from the population. At Venice several thousand pounds' worth of plate and jewellery was the result of his exertions. When the Roman division fell back, he spoke in Florence, was expelled by the Grand Duke, and took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to aid the Papal government in the difficulties of Bologna. There he was seized by a lieutenant of Russia and sent off to be imprisoned, but a popular rising at Viterbo released him. He was Chaplain-general at Rome again, after the flight of the Pope, and organized and personally assisted in the hospitals during the siege by the French. At the fall of Rome he received a safe conduct from Oudinot—and reached London, where he has lived in retirement, giving instructions in Italian. His companions in exile clubbed to hire a small room to listen to his eloquence again—and hence his present fame; no doubt greatly enhanced by the popular anti-Catholic feeling in England.

The orations of Gavazzi (he speaks in Italian) have been reported in the *Daily News* with great literary skill and eloquence, and these reports have been published by Mr. Bogue in a shilling pamphlet. We gather an idea of their character in this further passage from the *Leader*:—"He has always an eye about him; he deals in no vain speculation or academical abstraction. His dead subjects are made to bear on all things living. Italy and England, Alexander VI. and Dr. Wiseman, Matilda of Tuscany and Jane Wilbred, all comes to its place in the train of his arguments. Not one word in his discourses but has a direct reference to the present day. The empty-pated Mr. John O'Connell, the namby-pamby Mr. Baillie Cochrane, supply him with as ready topics for fresh outbursts of oratorical passion as Pius IX. or Ferdinand of Naples, or that main butt of his bitterest invectives—the French, not the Government alone, but the Assembly, army, and people. Indeed, nothing that has yet ap-

peared of his orations was half so rich as the handling of those two puny adversaries, the honorable M.P.'s for Bridport and Limerick, in his discourse of Sunday before last. We do not think any man in either House, not even Lord Brougham himself, will be so rash for the future as to meddle with the terrible friar. It did our hearts good to hear the Father visit his hot displeasure on the devoted heads of his foolhardy aggressors. We will not quote his burning words, as they must be fresh in men's minds, rendered as they were with rare power and felicity by Father Prout in the *Daily News* of the following Monday. We only wish poor Italy could fight her battles with Austria and France—could crush and demolish Popes, princes, and all her other evils, with the same ease as Gavazzi disposes of the game those would-be champions of the same evils in the British Parliament afford him. Oh! the small curs those honorable members looked in the huge paws of the Barnabite mastiff! We shall not forget the scene in a hurry; and are only sorry that the Padre annihilated his enemies too utterly at one stroke that we may hope to enjoy such capital sport at any future occasion."

This provokes expectation. A passage on the Papal relations to Literature, which we find quoted in the *Manchester Examiner*, may afford an idea of his general manner:—

"Do I talk of by-gone abominations? No; but of what is done at this hour!—a system at work in every Italian confessional—a trade by which mitres and red hats are earned to this day—an organized espionage, of which the infamous Nardoni are but the open, unblushing agents, but of which high church dignitaries are the secret satellites, and ministers of religion (!) the humble scavengers. That every lover of a free and independent Italy should be tracked out and denounced is natural enough, being the declared foe and inevitable scourge of those ignoble wretches who have changed Christ's missionaries into an unholy *gendarmier* of decrepit despotism. But the poor Jews, what but the very wantonness of cruelty can keep up the ruthlessness with which they are hunted down? To nurse or suckle an infant of that race is the Galleys for a Christian woman. O Nature, common mother of us all, how do priests and popes outrage thy holiest ministrations! To be found possessed of the Talmud is imprisonment. Are the Jews expected to confine their reading to the fanatic ravings of Liguori? But why speak of reading? Is not the invention of printing sought to be neutralized altogether? Is not typography the great bugbear of all? The 'holy office' takes charge of it as a matter of course, and then God help the press, its providers, and artificers! Let England, let America, let civilized Europe look at that gagged, crippled, shackled, manacled, and brutalized thing, the press of Roman Italy! Aye, let them look and bless God that the arm of papal power is withered, and that the paralytic hag can only mumble in her toothless jaws empty curses and maledictions against transalpine and transatlantic freedom. Look at yon conclave of ignorant bigots, gathered round a table of the 'holy office,' strewed with the bright volumes of genius and the glorious works of human intelligence. Mark how they wince and scowl, and vent their impotent and imbecile rancor on the embodiments of immortal mind: besotted as well as bigoted cardinals, whose intellect or acquirements are barely adequate to catalogue the book they abhor in what they call an 'Index,' and add the author's name to tell him how they hate his beams. How have they dared to stigmatize Rosmini, the purest, brightest, holiest philosopher of my native land? How have they sought to vilify Ventura, our proudest boast of pulpit and patriot oratory? But who, in the broad effulgence of this noon-day of knowledge, heeds those red-hatted owls who nod and jabber at each other in the dismal darkness of their grotesque ga-

therings and gossipings? The earth will continue to go round with the octagenarian Galileo, though it roll in its diurnal motion the lumber of the conclave as well as the brains of the astronomer."

## LIFE:

## A POEM. IN FOUR BOOKS.\*

BOOK IV.

CHRISTIANITY.

STILL on the margin of the magic rock—  
Responsive, I mid thronging Manes thus:  
"Now like a ray of light that twists and twines  
Itself a radiant coronal around a brow  
Of snow, instinctive flashing light divine  
God-sent to crown angelic purity,  
Flashes the truth effulgent of the tale,  
The stranger's tale of dole and high resolve,  
That gleamed so like a meteor athwart  
My vision, now with holy concord strung.  
"It happened that once upon my way of life  
I met with one, and soon as e'er his glance  
Caught mine, he cried—'I know thee, friend!  
now list!  
I have a tale to tell, and thou canst see its truth!'  
The deep cut lines of other cause than rimed  
His head mapped his swart face, and I was glad  
To listen. 'Once,' he said, 'I had a friend—  
Of him and his philosophy I speak.  
"His face was pale and thought sat on his  
brow,  
As by a window of the room where oft  
And late he scanned the mystic page for lore  
The Youthful Student stood. Around him fell  
A flood of radiance that seemed to fold  
Him in a mantle bright, and hold his soul  
In solemn contemplation wrapt: while o'er  
His calm and saddened countenance was cast  
A paler hue, as turned in fixt regard,  
Upon it fell the beams of night's bright orb,  
In holy stillness resting there. Both pure  
And lofty was that student's dream, as thus  
He gazed! while 'fore the mirror of his soul  
Unstained, reflecting each celestial phase,  
Came visions bright and pure of other worlds  
Beyond the limit of his upward gaze.  
Above, illimitable ether spread,  
So pure, the unobstructed vision seemed  
To penetrate with ease its azure depths,  
Far reaching thus along an endless course;  
While hung suspended in the vasty-void  
Were myriads of crystal lamps that all  
Resplendent glowed with fires empyreal;  
Or purest lights that beamed from angels' eyes,  
The faithful watchers stationed in the stars,  
With love and kind affection fraught, to light  
His spirit on its way, as high it soared  
To worlds beyond in that rapt dream of his.  
While winging thus its way, a stilly voice,  
Felt deeply thrilling with mysterious power,  
As 'twere the breathings of a spirit lived  
Throughout the glorious all, or hung upon  
The silver flood of Ether's lip, in low  
Soliloquy that charmed his ear.—'Behold!  
Through countless ages still sublimely great.  
Throughout the endless universal whole  
In living letters of renewed worlds,  
Each greater than the last, 'tis written—read!

\* Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by D. P. BARNYDT, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.



List to the chanted music of the spheres!  
Is death or life around thee, soul of man?"  
It heard; that noble soul; and instant knew  
Its lofty immortality.

"He dreamed

A prayerful wish. 'Bright living moon, whose  
mild

And beaming face is speaking in those deep  
And silent tones that magically stir  
My inmost being, I would be like thee!"  
He saw her slowly sinking through the void  
Of ether, trackless and unclouded, pure  
And calm, unostentatious, yet how grand!  
In brilliancy so mild, that, where it fell  
Scorched not, but shed a lustre beautified  
And chastened all it touched so silvery.  
He wished that such a course might be his own;  
As calm, as pure, as bright, to move within  
The sight of men, the object of their mild  
Unheated admiration and regard.  
No hot ambition rousing in their souls,  
No haze of passions to obscure the true—  
Short-sighted self ne'er reaching distant truth—  
But lofty aspirations, nobly pure,  
And love of all the beautiful and good.  
And when he set, that he might leave behind  
A clear unclouded world, o'erspangled with  
Its myriads of brilliant stars, like these  
All vieing in diffusing through mankind  
A light as pure as he dispensed before.—  
Though he had passed, his light had not gone out,  
But shone reflected in the hearts of men,  
Throughout a host of great and good and wise.

"Was it a smile that o'er his face then  
passed?

Or did an angel's wing its shadow cast?  
A soothing calm his spirit circumsufed,  
And he and some divinity did then  
Together wander through the spirit land.—  
Enlinked by common tie of part divine,  
The Immaterial pervading All.  
His soul was swelling with the theme sublime—  
The spirit's aspirations, that discourse  
Of immortality, and are the still  
And deep felt breathings of Eternal Life!

"A second phase his dream of life assumed.

The wearing years have held their ceaseless  
course,  
Marked with their wonted stains of trust abused,  
Of outraged honor, hopes betrayed, and now  
The world-worn spirit of the Man recalls,  
To pass before the magic mirror of  
His burdened memory, the Student's dream.  
A change has come upon its images,  
Obscurely seen along the mirror's face,  
Now graven o'er with lines of suffering,  
And tarnished, till it pictures indistinct  
The nobly fair proportions of his dream.  
Such griefs were his as lead the soul to life,  
Undying life, or fiercely thrust it on  
The black domain of everlasting death.  
Of what they were it boots not now to tell:  
Let each recall his harshest grief, and he  
Made wise by suffering may feel his ills.  
That he was proud; aye, as the Morning Star  
Before he fell (nor fallen my friend), but tipt  
With ranker poison every baleful shaft.  
Faithless of good existing, cursing God,  
He begged for death. Amid a whirlpool's foam

In dire confusion raging, passion blind,  
All lost but prayer, that came in last extreme  
Of hope to nerve his arm for striking forth  
Into a calmer sea—where light came down.  
His life of thirty winters had been strange,  
With various mutations arabesque.  
Most strange and varied! not so much the life  
Without as the intenser life within,  
Though he had looked on many lands and  
known

The change of many fortunes high and low.  
The tree full leaved is moved by various airs  
Of gentle breezes and of rushing winds,  
When every bough with twig and leaf describes  
The oft renewed and often varied forms.  
If we but watch them for a breezy hour  
In graceful action, numbers fail to note  
Or eye to see their many movements. So  
Had flit the phases of his restless mind,  
Had moved the pulses of his tasked soul:  
And none had taken note of them: or if  
Perchance some heedless passers here and there  
Had caught the gentle swaying of a bough  
Or marked the hasty flutter of a leaf,  
They recked not of the viewless air—their dull  
Perceptions careless of a cause; for what  
Was he to them but as another for  
The axe? What were the airs that moved his  
soul?

Though doubly they had been the vital breath  
Of the all-hallowed inner life, nor e'er  
Could he have told them: in their breathings  
sole,

Self-whispered and to God, their truer form  
And mystic nature put on utterance.  
Self-held the power. And other changes dealt  
With him. The leafless branches often spread  
And groan in desolation over sad  
Bereavement: meanwhile Time rough furrows  
cuts

Along the glairy bark; and grows the tree  
From sapling to a forest lord. The brow  
Of manhood roughed with care o'ertops the form  
Where erst was smoother happier youth.

"Again

He prays: and yet another prayerful wish.  
'O mighty Power! that gave to early youth  
Those lofty hopes for working lasting good,  
This sight grows dim before the graven web  
Whose every line reveals a wrong received  
Or sinful act against thy righteous laws;  
And thus enmeshing memory, so veils  
From view those bright realities beyond,  
Until the dim obscurity of doubt  
Transforms the real of th' aspiring soul  
To dread unreal of a murdered faith.  
O Power Divine! of thine own force impart,  
That this weak sight may pierce the veil, and see  
The beauteous good and lofty pure, as in  
That vision, now dim glimmering in view.  
This bark is tost on such a raging sea  
Of trouble, whose dreadful surge, resounding on  
The shore of fate, stuns every sense but one—  
The serpent sting of perfidy! I own  
Thy justice, Lord! I would have raised myself,  
Not Christ my Master, in the view of men.  
The spirit deep engulfed in suffering's  
Thrice heated, harsh alembic, may it still,  
By grace sustained through the refining course

Fits souls for spheres their early dreams had  
shown,

With early trust in living good confirmed,  
Tempted, for others' sake forbear; for wrong  
No wrong return, while gentle kindness wins  
Wrong-doers to the love of good, to own  
The law—as ye would have, to others do.  
With love for that Beneficence gave all  
Still worship Wisdom maketh gain the fruit  
Of labor, for to God inaction is  
Unknown, and non-existent death is not:  
Death is but change, change life and action still.  
As mind with knowledge filling gains a power  
New beauties to enjoy, each harsher grief  
Love-weaponed spirit thus shall cleave from  
life's

Encumbered way leaves brighter space for growth  
Of purer joys, the life of higher spheres.  
Still hoping on, still working on, O Soul!  
The triumphs gained in sacrificing self  
To yield another's good are victories  
Most nobly noiseless in Life's Battle won.  
Here ruthless triumphs wrought in war of gross  
Conditioned self with self draw loud acclaim  
Triumphant; there the noiseless victories  
Alone may claim rejoicing song—receive  
Such anthems lofty and such peans loud  
As roll in praise around the throne of God.

"A final phase the student's dream assumed.

The freighted years unstaying roll along,  
While such his prayer and such his practised creed.  
In answer to the chastened spirit's will,  
Again it visits him, a higher hope,  
To shed its light along a clouded way.  
And then sweet Peace on dovelike wings descends  
To wrap his spirit in its balmy folds  
Of downy softness that invite repose  
Celestial: and at times th' elastic soul  
Thus in its aspirations soars anew.  
'Dream spirit, come! and wave thy magic wand,  
Thy mighty wand, that dreams may visit me.  
Bright dreams of seraph land, the loveliest dreams  
That soar with mind toward the Infinite!  
Come, fairest waking dreams! come, wafted on  
Pure Poesy's resplendent spreading wings,  
Refulgent with their empyrean glow.  
Then image scenes in beauty's brightest dyes—  
Sing heavenly melodies harmonious.  
Enkindling man's humanity to man,  
Here make thy home, O spirit of the Christ!  
Interpret thou man's heart and Nature's voice:  
Thus ushered, come! beside the crystal founts  
That murmur sweetest music round the Cross;  
Come, voice of Nature! teacher great and true,  
And breathe into the spirit lofty truths.  
Oh! Love divine! eternally enthroned  
In light, endow me with recording power;  
Give force to reach the kindred parts of that  
Diviner essence breathing through us all,  
That they may sound responsive to the touch—  
Ring forth in chimes, whose tones, all musical  
With beauty and refined sublimity,  
And deeply fraught with spirit of the pure,  
Shall find an echo in all after life,  
Within the presence of the Holiest!"

"He lived with children as a simple child.  
He made him loves of many things; the day  
That shone for him with glory; night profound  
With vast of mystery and beauties deep

Pervading as a soul—the visible dream  
Wherein all nature walks the mystic round  
Of the unknown, the unresounding sea  
And ocean of celestial space; heat, cold,  
Insects, and flowers; the thoughts of men and hopes  
Of maidens. Saw he but the glinting glance  
Of light upon a leaf, he stood and joyed.  
Something he found to clasp, heart wearing as  
Our life is clung to. Times and places all  
Suited his purposes. Upon the mart  
Whereon the world slides earnest life caught up  
His strong endeavor. What the moment found  
Lie nearest, straight his duty acted on.  
The low mimosa's modesty was his;  
Few knew him well, they lowly, as to heaven,  
Undid for him the lockets of their hearts:  
And unto them his face was oft a chart,  
Ay more, a fair illumined missal—flowers  
Of heaven and seraph forms illuming—where  
The holiness within was pictured in  
The charming guise a child's simplicity  
Is heir to. Gentleness, affection, too  
Expressed themselves thereon ineffably,  
With sweetest power that won a rapturous  
Heart desperation of devotion's love.  
And was the battle ended? No! each day  
Brought causes for renewal of the strife.—  
Temptation's home is in the heart of man:  
Life's battle ceases only with the life.  
Through death he lives, as causes in effects:  
Albeit names, not acts, are writ on water.

"The swart-browed man had told his tale and wept.

Then striking hard his long right hand within  
My own, he said—"I shall be with you aye:  
Good night, my friend!" I ever loved that man."

"And well thou mightest"—the bright-winged  
Messenger

Celestial, after patient listening thus  
Responsive spake—"for he had gained the sum  
Of all 'tis worth thy studies' care to know.  
Man knowledge gains through books from other  
men,

But wisdom only through himself from God.  
The nearest duty is the greater one,  
And ever 'neath the lifted footing found.  
Whoso forgives gives readily of much;  
And who gives freely readily forgives.  
Self-abnegation flowers upon a tree  
Whose root is planted in the heart of God.  
Wait, work, and trust in Him who shapes events.  
How long, O man! wilt sow the wind and reap  
The whirlwind? Gently pattereth the rain,  
The undestroying rain, the soothing rain,  
That fresheneth, that falleth from Thy Life,  
Oh! Christ! to robe the earth in blooming Truth—  
From Thee, who sheddeth down the kindly rain,  
That glittereth, that shineth in the Light  
Divine of Mercy, that mingleth with Thy blood,  
That gloweth, iris-tinted, with Thy blood,  
Reflecting Mercy with Thy blood, oh! Christ!  
To span the blooming earth with Hope and  
Beauty.

A second Bow of Promise, visible  
To Faith, Seal of a broader covenant,  
Oh! Thou beloved and infinite in love!  
Great captain of the Brotherhood of men!

"Now while a cloud is swift'ning fore the moon,

Look! mortal guesting with immortals—what  
Dost see? what hear you sounding out of space?"

"I see a figure wearily  
Pacing a silent shore,  
And hear it singing drearly  
A song I knew before.  
When I hear that spirit moaning,  
Moaning on that gloomy shore,  
Mine doth still its grievous groaning,  
While with pity running o'er.

Heaps of skeletons are there,  
Strewn along that dreary shore—  
Wrecks of forms that once were fair,  
Awful now for ever more.  
There no smooth-lipped shells are found  
Voiceful with their mystic roar,  
But from hollow skulls resound  
Echoes of the wailing sore.

Sadly sounds that lonely wailing  
Over the clouded sea,  
On to nameless regions sailing  
Beyond that sunless sea.  
Black and white its pinions wearing,  
Weeping, pearl and ebony,  
Over the unknown sea are bearing  
An argosie of agony.

Falls a pearly dropping never  
Into the skyless sea;  
Black and black'ning droppings ever  
Quickly mingling bitterly.  
Listening to that woful wailing,  
Is there a hope for me?—  
Living death were naught availing  
Were this a boundless sea.

For this spirit heard rechanting,  
Chanting on that gloomy shore  
Airs with which the soul is panting,  
Is there balm of mine in store?  
Ceases now that solemn singing  
Sung on that silent shore,  
While my soul responsive ringing  
Sings as it sung before.

"Gloom of night without its beauty  
Broodeth ever o'er this sea;  
But there is a country yonder  
Where the stars for ever be.

Oft the strange, strange land I visit,  
Far beyond the soundless sea—  
Oh! that land is full of voices,  
And they are not strange to me.

But if that stranger tongue is spoken,  
Spoken on the nether shore,  
'Where is reason?' it is whispered,  
Whispered through the closing door.

Presentiments are pure communings  
Through the mysteries around—  
Finer essences commingling  
While each sense in flesh is bound.

Cease, oh! cease! thy wailing sorrow,  
Wailing o'er this sullen sea;  
There are nights that have a morrow,  
Nights where stars will shine for thee.

Sin hath time and times for sinning,  
But there is another shore;  
Thine it may be for the winning,  
Thine it may be evermore.

Grief hath time and times for grieving,  
But upon another shore  
Joys do follow on believing,  
Smiling there for ever more.

In that country all is beauty,  
Where the stars do make a day:  
On beyond it stretcheth duty,  
Always beckoning away:

Where the rosy morning breaking  
Ushers in a golden day,  
And the stars go out with chiming—  
Sweet and solemn chime alway.

There the bands of little children  
In the golden light do play—  
In their hearts the stars are hidden  
All throughout the golden day.

There the bands of little children  
On their starry lyres do play—  
'Christ the Soul and Christ the Giver!'  
All throughout the golden day."

My song was ringing on the ambient air,  
When suddenly recalled—as in the change  
Of dreams when all seems changed; and yet the  
same—

Upon the Genius fix again my look.  
Admiringly I gazed and rapt, as with  
Supremest majesty of mien superbe  
He lifted up a look that seemed to read  
Infinity, and spake,—sounding a voice attuned  
Less for the charming of my ear, than borne  
The resonance of an unconscious breath  
In inspirations self-communing drawn.

"Baäl, Osiris, Jove! where are ye all?  
All fallen with your worshippers around  
Ye; buried deep mid ruins and in sand.  
How dense your darkness by the Light revealed  
Of the unchanging, ever-living God!  
Divinest wisdom, providential and  
Benign, throned on its crest, directs the tide  
Of each event that plups a riplet at  
The foot of man, or thunders in the roll  
Of mountain waves o'erflooding all mankind.  
What makes the faintest impress on the mind,  
Unconscious, often deepest stamps the soul.  
Through ages since o'er Bethlehem arose  
The STAR, have signs, deeds, thoughts portentous  
great

Results foretold: each overshadowing  
The speck was seen of shepherds in that day  
Of little note. Yet did the mighty Soul  
Of great Humanity an impress take  
That in the age to come must mould the world,—  
Shaping its Thought to prove its Destiny.



"Not then could legions battle o'er a tomb,  
And Saracen and ousel Christian hurl  
Crusader thunder. Meed of Paradise  
Could win no faith for those whose bloody act  
Of merit was to die man murdering  
For barren property in stones; nor those  
Entombing rocks outweigh humanity.  
The spirit of the One they held in flesh  
Will shape the faith:—hosts gaining passport  
death

In contests wringing bloody drops from hearts  
Of Self. These, falling on its tomb shall smoke  
Accepted sacrifice, sole offering  
Befits the altars of the Age to come.

"As the cloud-rack frets the sky, and the wide  
Winged mountains move their awful fronts through  
air—

Sublime in threatening power drive on before  
The breath of Eurus toward the setting sun—  
The portents big with deeds of this new age  
Sweep on before our eyes. St. Peter's rocks  
Its dome. Unkinging millions, hosts who hold  
Their bivouac in Tuileries, out roar  
A deep fierce want to learn, a right to know  
Their God and duty. Driving on before  
The Eurus breath of Freedom, moves their power;  
And earth may tremble in chaotic storms  
Ere freshened for the growing age unborn.

"This Age to come with Californian wealth  
Shall dower the world. Confronting heaven  
'twill stand

A giant, facing westward. His brow, broad,  
Colossal with great thought, shall shame the  
World

From its own littleness, and greatness grow  
With good gigantic in its grovelling heart.  
Spanning the earth at even pace with light,  
His swift'ning tread resound like the loud clang  
Of trumpets echoing among mountains:  
The slow past Ages, roused as with the tramp  
Of ended Time, shall start from their crushed  
tombs

With wild looks, wonder blinded! From his  
strong

Right hand shall drop iron and gold; his left  
Shall scatter printed Thoughts to the world's end;  
And his loud voice shout Peace! Peace! Men  
shall turn

Their eyes with courtly readiness the way  
His look directs, and see the portents rise  
Of work for them to do. Like statues fixed  
Along a vista'd avenue—great works  
Of Art directing emulation to  
Its goal—shall rise those shadows of the things  
To do along the highway Labor treads.  
Then Greed of Gain shall feel its pulses quicken,  
Its eye grow luminous with yellow light;  
And Art, grown child of all the sciences,  
This Art shall stretch itself and put on wings.  
Cleaving all space 'twill wrest its secrets from  
The mystic void, transmute them into use—  
Great Nature's forces servant to man—  
And gather to the lap of Gain the wealth  
Abundant of the Age.

"The printed Thoughts  
Let fly shall then come winged as angels. These  
Shall sweep around the ears of Greed, and prompt  
Purpose to pass grasped gains to their due end.  
And some as new Minerva's, greater than

Athēna of the old shall take the hands  
Of all-conditioned men to lead and teach.  
Then Greed shall minister unwittingly  
To what he knew not of; and mind informed  
Shall make such end its aim. War's plume shall  
float

A pennant masted o'er a merchantman;  
His arm a rudder for the steaming ship  
That freights the written words of men through-  
out—

On Huron's lakes and the Ægean sea,  
Where Nilus flows and Colorado rolls.  
And he shall lay his gory head beside  
A broken falchion where a plough o'erturns  
A furrow. Finer arts shall then be born  
Of Use's early art: iron and gold  
Shall grow one metal.

"Then shall all the powers  
That cognate dwell with those in use, as mind  
And soul in body, be evolved to might  
In action. Education be the wings  
Of Knowledge, while they glow effulged  
With moral light. All lessons, hand in hand,  
Together teaching mind and soul, and all  
Things be in Christ.

"Then shall appear a bright  
Reality. What now beats high a Hope  
That animates the present Age, and cries  
From many tongues, full voiced with parent woe:  
Were they who govern peoples made to shake  
With salutary dread till they let fly  
The white-winged messengers of light and peace  
They hold pent hard in their relaxless grasp:  
Were vainest titles tickling vainest fools  
For other purport all more wisely borne;  
And general arbiters for peaceful close  
Of vexed disputes with sword-supplanting wands  
Wearing the honors of a peaceful sway:  
Were one-armed tyranny of central power  
And the Briarean scourge of multitude  
Innoxious for coercing to their views  
The independent character, the one  
Most sacred temple of the inner self,  
The consciousness whereon improvement leans.  
Were all the Empires, Powers that bubbling float  
Upon the noisome vats where human thews  
And brains lie rotting at the bottom, pricked,  
And the foul air 'scaped that bloats them: Oh!  
were mind

Unshackled; were it, free from goad and sting  
Of want, let go to glean and gather through  
The fields of Thought; were schoolmen sove-  
reigns, and

Were sovereigns scholars, placable, athirst  
For knowledge of the power that gives, the while  
It nothing takes but thanks: were bards, like bees,  
Untiring through innumerable flights,  
Wing-laden with the honey Truth; were these  
Winged messengers of Christ's democracy  
Hiving their sweets in the celled brain where clots  
The dull perse blood, made thick in passage  
through

The veins of Ignorance, oppression cramped;  
Were the voiced earth on men's un-Babeled ears  
Laying the one great Truth whose elements  
Escape insensible from every pore,—  
All things, with Beauty ministrant, are held  
In Love impact, and Love is in Thee, God,—  
Then would the dreamy World have roused itself,

Like a loud Lion from his lazy lair;  
His eyes ablaze with souls of Might and Right,  
Like suns new-lit would centre each for each  
And both for one (commingling rays of Truth),  
The Universe of Mind. Oh! then would grow  
Into all-reigning power a mighty Thought,  
The soul of tangible realities Earth rends  
Its mighty heart to grasp. Freedom would then  
Aye animate the full embodied rights  
And liberties of men. Freedom! throned high  
On Alleghany's crest; o'er-alping Alps;  
And stretching forth a rounded snowy arm  
Circling the seven hills in its embrace.  
Ay! one arm holding high the starry flag  
In sight of men, the other folding all  
Earth's peoples to her fair and tateful breast  
For nourishment—would raise her silver tones  
Outringing clear the thought Rienzi raised,  
Telling the tale of Tell, and breathing far  
The spirit of undying Washington!"

#### L' ENVOI.

And was it even as it seemed—a dream?  
I know not if it were; for very truth  
It is that oft there doth possess my soul  
A Hope, and never is it faint while still  
Its power is on me; but, as when I gaze  
Upon the sun naught else but suns see I  
Filling the air, some bright and some of black,  
Then and for time thereafter; so it is  
That this doth blind my vision to all else  
But two eye-filling suns of dark and light—  
The world as 't is, and as it may become.  
Ev'n as the dark sun of the present is real,  
May not the bright one of the future be?

#### LITERATURE.

##### AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.\*

MR. SQUIER is already well known to the anti-  
quarian world by his remarkable work pre-  
pared for the Smithsonian Institution, "The  
Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Val-  
ley." In this undertaking he first displayed  
the qualities which so eminently fit him for in-  
vestigations of this kind. It is rare to meet  
in one person with the same degree of enthusi-  
asm for his subject combined with the careful  
accuracy of observation and precision of state-  
ment that give so great scientific value to his  
results. These have caused the work referred  
to to be regarded by European scholars, in the  
words of Dr. Latham, as "one of the great  
contributions to Ethnology by which the pre-  
sent time has been distinguished."

In his new work Mr. Squier takes more am-  
bitious ground, and having shown his capacity  
for the collection and arrangement of facts, now  
aspires to investigate them in their bearing  
upon the great questions of the Primeval An-  
tiquities of the American Continent and its  
Inhabitants. The part now printed is but a  
portion of a larger work, and is more especially  
confined to the Mythology of the Aboriginal  
Races of America as deduced from existing  
remains, the testimony of early observers, and  
the analogies presented by acknowledged  
phenomena in other parts of the world. In  
his own words:—

\* American Archaeological Researches. The Serpent  
Symbol, and the Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of  
Nature in America. By E. G. Squier. 8vo. New York:  
G. P. Putnam.

"The points which I have attempted in some degree to illustrate in the following pages, are the essential identity of some of the elementary religious conceptions of the primitive nations of the Old and New Worlds, and the similarity in their modes of expressing them, or rather the similarity in their symbolical systems, of which I regard the machinery of creation, the multiplication of gods, and the investing of them with attributes, as parts. Upon some of these points the aboriginal monuments of the continent are eminently suggestive; and, as illustrated by the recorded conceptions, known doctrines and rites, and transmitted traditions of the ancient inhabitants, in many respects conclusive. Upon these unimpeachable witnesses I have for the most part relied, in arriving at the hypothetical conclusions put forward in these chapters.

"It has been remarked by the illustrious Humboldt, that in investigating these subjects, 'we shall be surprised to find, towards the end of the fifteenth century, in a world which we call new, those ancient institutions, those religious notions, and that style of building which seem in Asia to indicate the dawn of civilization.' The conclusion from this discovery would naturally be; that these institutions, notions, and monuments, are founded in an original connexion,—especially as such a conclusion is in strict harmony with popular prejudices. But the philosophical mind will hesitate in accepting it, without inquiring how far similar conditions, and like constitutions, mental, moral, and physical, may serve to approximate institutions, religions, and monuments to a common or cognate type. The opinions of former scholars cannot be taken as conclusive in this inquiry; for at no previous period of the world's history have the materials for prosecuting it been so abundant as now. The great collateral questions of natural science which have been settled within a few years, the knowledge which maritime and land discoveries have given to us of nearly every nation and people on earth, of their religions, institutions, history, habits, and customs, enabling us to institute comparisons between them all, and to weigh the relations which they sustain to each other,—these are advantages which students have not hitherto enjoyed, and for the want of which no ability could adequately compensate. For no sciences are so eminently inductive as Archaeology and Ethnology, or the sciences of Man and Nations; none which require so extensive a range of facts to their elucidation."

The above extract will show the enlarged scope of Mr. Squier's plan, and the philosophical spirit in which he approaches his subject; and we regret that we can give but a brief account of the process of investigation to which he has submitted it. One great fact he starts with, the Unity and Homogeneous character of the Race inhabiting this continent. The researches of Dr. Morton in Physiology and Duponceau in Philology have established this great ethnological truth; and in Mr. Squier's work we have the same result arrived at from the concurrent testimony afforded by the mythological creeds, and religious rites and structures, of the various American tribes. These, no doubt, on a slight examination seem to vary, and do so in fact, according to the different degrees of civilization attained by each tribe or people; but underlying these are everywhere found the great leading principles of a common belief arising from a similarity of outward circumstances and the identity of psychological conformation. The first of these great principles is the deification of physical causes or worship of Nature under its most general and extended form of a *creating, preservative, and destructive* power. This stage of belief is traced upwards through the monuments it has left of its existence, all expressive of the rudest and most literal stage of symbolism; till the higher step is reached where by a

process of abstraction the Sun and its kindred symbol, Fire, were adopted as typical of the beneficent great Father or elementary active principle of nature, to which the adorations of the Indians were principally directed. By an extended examination of the Teocallis and high places of the Mexicans and the altar mounds of the Mississippi Valley, the prevalence of this form of worship is shown, and its influence traced in a learned and satisfactory manner. The next topic discussed is that mysterious one, the Worship of the Serpent, and the large class of ancient remains derived from or having reference to it, extending from the earth works of Ohio to the carved temples of Yucatan and Central America. The subject is replete with interest, and will not be exhausted for years, perhaps ages to come. As the discoverer and describer of the chief of these monuments, the great serpent embankment in Adams county, Ohio, Mr. Squier brings peculiar advantages to the discussion and has condensed all the scattered rays of information which exist on this deeply interesting topic. The author strengthens his position with continual references to the writers of the old world, in many cases perhaps needlessly, for we think the facts and data collected by Mr. Squier give more support to the hypotheses of Stukeley and Deane than they can ever give to him. No subject has been more obscured by half learning, rash conjecture, and a craving for Biblical analogies, than this of the Worship of the Serpent; and we think that if it is ever thoroughly understood it will be by studying it from an American point of view exclusively, as on this continent its existence is a fixed fact, attested by monuments, and accounted for by the universal presence of the chosen symbol, the rattlesnake, to which species all the sculptured and pictured serpents of the Mexicans, Indians, &c., are referable.

We have said enough to draw the attention of antiquarians to this work, and to show the high opinion we entertain of it. In many respects it marks an era in the discussion of American antiquities; and the reader will find in it a point and vigor of expression and a wide range of information, remarkable in so young a writer, and more especially in one whose active career would have been sufficient for most men. Wherever Mr. Squier is on American ground he is strong, and much of his work partakes of the nature of original authority and is a specific addition to the existing stock of information. If we could wish for any alteration it would be that the parts relative to analogies from the old world were omitted, for in these the writer is dependent (owing to the low state of ethnological science in England) on authors like Bryant, Faber, and Maurice, who from an utter want of perception of the true ends of Ethnology and an entire ignorance of the means of attaining them, have given currency to statements which genuine science rejects. We are led to these remarks by the recollection of a paper on an ethnological subject prepared for the American Scientific Association at their last meeting at New Haven, which gives curious evidence that in remote parts of this country this class of writers is yet read and believed in.

To return to Mr. Squier's book, we cannot point out a tithe of the interesting discussions incident to the main subject; suffice it to say, that there are few topics connected with American antiquities that do not receive incidental elucidation from his researches.

#### MR. LORD'S CHRIST IN HADES.\*

It is not possible to speak of a new poem as confidently as of one which we have kept by us for months, and taken up again and again, not as a forced task, but in those moments of leisure when we have been most susceptible of poetic impressions. The utmost that a fair critic can do is to deserv beauty and excellence, and then put the book by to be read at more genial periods, and by degrees be fixed in the true place in his estimation. According to its excellence will the critic speak more cautiously in the beginning. A bad poem may be spoken of confidently from the first, but such early confidence with regard to a poem of more excellence, is proof rather of the critic's unfitness, than of his ability for his task.

Such are our feelings after one perusal of Mr. Lord's poem, and a re-reading of certain passages. We are inclined to think that it will repay a careful study; that the theme is a good one, and that his style does not fall below its proper elevation; that there is power in the language, and undoubted imagination in the whole conception, in the ideal characters, and in the treatment of the imagery. Its faults in style seem to be occasional obscurities, an imitation of Milton's involuted verse, which, without that majestic music which sustains us throughout the complicated sentences and makes us even content with obscurity, becomes a defect rather than otherwise.

The theme and the treatment are too much in the manner of Milton to entitle the poem to be styled an original conception, though this is a legitimate subject for poetry, and a field worthy to be worked. The poet may plead the example of many predecessors for the frequent occurrence of individual combats, though of this one grows somewhat weary. But the chief defect seems to be a falling off towards the close into a less majestic and more prosaic style, into a less poetic treatment, so that we are disappointed where we expected most.

The first book represents the evil angels and spirits in Hades, and recounts a rebellion of the former against Satan, who is supported by the latter.

The second book describes Paradise, and the interlocutors are Adam and Eve. These are the best books of the poem.

The succeeding books describe the appearance of Christ in Paradise, the wars of the human and angelic forces, the expedition of the former to seek the aid of the Titans, and the Asar or Northern Heroes, who are represented in an isolated abode, their subsequent battles, and finally the retreat of all the evil army at the appearance of Christ, His meeting with Satan, triumph, and departure.

There is a monumental grandeur about Satan that reminds us of Keats's Saturn. He speaks not in the whole poem, but sits drowned in grief, and moves now and then towards some action that is never finished. Baal and Cain are the active heroes. The following represents the effect of the speech of the former when he is tempting the angelic forces to rebellion against Satan:—

"As when a ship, that on the world's great sides  
Climbs the wave-ribbed Pacific, 'gainst the  
weight  
Of tempests from the skiey Andes pressed  
Upon the barriered continent of air,  
Resistless back, and leaning on the sea,  
Is hit by thunder, and intestine fire  
Breaks forth, and lights the inexorable face  
Of her wild doom: the stark, bewildered crew  
Give her to wind and sea, and as she swings,

\* Christ in Hades: a Poem. By William W. Lord.  
New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1851.



Helmless, from wave to wave, with crashing  
spars,  
Sit idle,—so sat these who manned the torn  
And struggling wreck of heaven, in this abyss  
Storm-tossed."

The following simile describes the conclusion of Baal's address, when he dwells upon the ruin of all their hopes:—

— "and with wilful grief,  
Over their drowned magnificence his soul  
Still wandered and lamented, as the sea  
Wails through a city sunk with all its towers."

The speech of Astarte is well sustained, and beautiful; and so is the description of Paradise, of which we can quote but the following image:—

— "from the hills around,  
Browed with black firs and cedars, with thick  
boughs,  
That mingled with the darkness cast from  
peaks  
O'er peaks uprising in the skyless air,  
A thousand sinuous or precipitous streams  
Lapsed with dim heard decadence, and from  
sight  
Fled, in devouring clefts, or slept in pools,  
That deep within their bosom, held a dream  
Of rocks and falling streams, and prospects  
still."

These few extracts may serve to give some notion of the author's verse. The interest of the subject can only be known from the poem itself. Mr. Lord's poetry has so much excellence, that we sincerely hope that he has not sought, and will not seek to attain the fine effects of other poets, such as Milton or Keats, but trust to his own nature, and then he will steer clear of all charge of imitation.

#### THE RANGERS.\*

A NOVELIST in England who launches his first book upon the broad and swelling tide of literature at once finds his level. This, strange as it may seem, is owing entirely to the high price of their copyright books; a price which precludes the majority of the reading class from purchasing, and drives them to the frequent circulating, and other libraries for their mental recreation.

These libraries usually purchase from three to twelve copies of every new novel, and consequently the author comes directly before the great and just tribunal of the people.

With us the case is widely different. Very few of our writers are properly appreciated, because they are not properly read. We have too much misplaced reliance upon our *soi-disant* critics, often careless, incompetent, and prejudiced. Men of true merit may write for years, and yet remain comparatively unknown and unheard of, unless by chance something may occur—probably the approbation of a book by an English magazine—and lo, the author's name is rung through our thousand prints from Maine to Texas, and everybody wonders where this new planet can have remained so long concealed.

We were led to this train of reflection by the careful examination of "The Rangers," a book whose first chapter convinced us at once of its deserving more than a partial glance. The author—unheard of in this latitude—is known in England by his "Green Mountain Boys," which was republished there, and met with cordial success. Being issued, however, in a cheap form, it was not deemed worthy of the attention of the great guns of the press,

and so the chance for popularity at home, which would have inevitably followed, was lost.

As an example of the author's powers of description, we extract a graphic and masterly passage, whose fidelity and truthfulness, all that have witnessed a similar scene bear witness to:—

#### THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.

"Among the many wild and imposing exhibitions of nature, peculiar to the mountainous regions of our northern clime, there is no one, perhaps, of more fearful magnificence than that which is sometimes presented in the breaking up of one of our large rivers by a winter flood; when the ice, in its full strength, enormous thickness, and rock-like solidity, is rent asunder with loud, crashing explosions, and hurled up into rugged mountains, and borne onward before the raging torrent with inconceivable force and frightful velocity, spreading devastations along the banks in its course, and sweeping away the strongest fabrics of human power, which stand opposed to its progress, like the feeble reeds that disappear from the path of a tornado.

"Such a spectacle, as they reached their proposed stand, now burst on the view of the astonished travellers. As far as the eye could reach upwards along the windings of the stream, the whole channel was filled with the mighty mass of ice, driving down towards them with fearful rapidity, and tumbling, crushing, grinding, and forcing its way, as it came, with collisions that shook the surrounding forest, and with the din and tumult of an army of chariots rushing together in battle. Here, tall trees on the bank were beaten down and overwhelmed, or, wrenched off at the roots and thrown upwards, were whirled along on the top of the rushing volume, like feathers on the tossing wave. There, the changing mass was seen swelling up into mountain-like elevations, to roll onward a while, and, then gradually sinking away, be succeeded by another in another form; while, with resistless front, the whole immense moving body drove steadily on, plunging and reading its way into the unbroken sheet of ice before it, which burst, divided, and was borne down beneath the boiling flood, or hurled upwards into the air, with a noise somewhat resembling the sounds of exploding muskets, and sometimes the crash of falling towers.

"But the noise of another and similar commotion, in an opposite direction, now attracted their attention. They turned, and their eyes were greeted with a scene which, though less startling from its distance, yet even surpassed, in picturesque grandeur, the one they had just been witnessing. Through the whole visible reach of the Connecticut, a long, white, glittering column of ice, with its ridgy and bristling top towering high above the adjacent banks, was sweeping by and onwards, like the serried lines of an army advancing to the charge; while the broad valley around, even back to the summits of the far-off hills, was resounding with the deafening din that rose from the extended line of the forming avalanche, with the deep rumblings of an earthquake mingled with the tumultuous war of an approaching tempest."

The Rangers is entirely free from the exaggerated tone and overstrained verbiage that are too often the prominent characteristics of our historical novels. The scene is laid in Vermont, at the time when the first active resistance was made to British oppression. To understand fully the following quotation, we will state that on the eve of the day of action, the Whigs had taken possession of the court-house, to prevent the Tory party from holding a court under the authority of the Governor of New York. The former were unarmed, and during the night an armed force of Tories rushed in upon them, shooting down several, and mortally wounding a man named French, our first martyr in the cause of Liberty, who is dying

in the cell underneath the court-house at the time represented. Supposing that all opposition was entirely crushed, the Tories had proceeded to hold their court. Herriot—a patriot—is about being unjustly condemned to death, to gratify the cupidity and malice of Secretary Brush:—

#### THE DAWN OF LIBERTY.

"But that court, on whom the subservient attorney and his corrupt and arrogant friend depended to convict an innocent man of an infamous crime, that a private and nefarious object might thereby be enforced—that court were now destined to be arrested in their career of judicial oppression before they had time to add another stain to their already blackened character; for, at this moment, a deep and piercing groan, issuing from one of the prison-rooms beneath, resounded through the building so fearfully distinct, as to cause every individual of the assembly to start, and even to bring the judges and officers of the court to a dead pause in their proceedings. A moment of death-like silence ensued; when another and a sharper groan of anguish, bursting evidently from the same lips, and swelling up to the highest compass of the human voice, and ending in a prolonged screech of mortal agony, rang through the apartment, sending a thrill of horror to the very heart of the appalled multitude.

"Who? What? For God's sake, what is that!" exclaimed a dozen eager and trembling voices at once, as nearly the whole assembly started to their feet, and stood with amazed and perplexed countenances, inquiringly gazing at each other.

"Don't your consciences tell you that!" exclaimed the prisoner, Herriot, in a loud, fearless voice, running his stern, indignant eye over the court, its officers, and leading partisans around the bar. "Don't your consciences tell you what it was? Then I will! It was the death-screach of the poor murdered French, whose tortured spirit, now beyond the reach of your power, went out with that fearful cry which has assailed your guilty ears!"

"Mr. Sheriff! Mr. Sheriff!" sputtered Satin, boiling with wrath, and pointing menacingly to the prisoner.

"Silence, there, babbling miscreant!" thundered Patterson.

"Ah! no wonder ye want silence, when that name is mentioned," returned Herriot, unflinchingly.

"Struck dumb with astonishment at the unexpected audacity of the prisoner in thus throwing out, in open court, such bold and cutting insinuations of their guilty conduct, the judges' officers seemed perfectly at a loss how to act, or give vent to their maddened feelings, for some moments. Soon, however, the most prompt and reckless among them found the use of their tongues.

"Shoot him down, Patterson!" exclaimed Brush, with an oath.

"Treason! I charge him with treason, and demand that he be ironed and gagged on the spot!" shouted Gale, bringing down his clenched fist heavily on the desk before him.

"Yes, high treason; let us re-arrest him, and see if we can hang him on that, should he escape on the other charge," chimed in Stearns.

"I have my doubts," began Chandler, who was growing every moment more wavering and uneasy.

"No doubts about it," interrupted Satin, almost choking with rage. "I'll not sit here and see the king's authority insulted, and his court treated with such contempt and treasonable defiance; and I order him instantly in irons—chains—yes, chains, Mr. Sheriff!"

"You can chain the body but not fetter the tongue," responded Herriot, in no way dismayed by the threats of his enraged persecutors, or their preparations to confine and torture his person; "for I will speak, and you shall hear, ye tyrants! Listen, then, ye red-handed assassins! The blood of your murdered victim has cried up to God for

\* The Rangers; or, the Tory's Daughter. By the Author of "The Green Mountain Boys." Boston: B. B. Mussey.

vengeance. The cry has been heard! the unseen hand has already traced your doom on the wall! and this day, aye, within this hour," he continued, glancing through the window to a dark mass of men, who might now be partially discerned drawn up behind the point of woods at the north—"aye, within this very hour, that doom shall be fulfilled! Hark!" he added, in startling tones, after a momentary pause—"hark! do ye hear those signal guns, echoing from post to post, round your beleaguered Babylon? Do you hear those shouts? The avengers of blood are even now at your doors. Hear, and tremble!"

The novel is purely historical, and the incidents are strictly true without exaggeration. Our author arrogates to himself no claim to favor by the introduction of new characters; he has taken real personages for his model; he attempts no lofty flights of fancy; he relates facts; and has succeeded in accomplishing the object at which he has aimed, a faithful account of the most interesting period of the history of Vermont.

We trust that the book may meet with the success that it so deservedly merits.

#### WILHELM MEISTER.\*

AMONG modern men Goethe is as the great Crystal Palace among modern buildings, large in scale, peculiar in structure, and showing a vast variety of the products of ingenuity, elegance, and power, through a perfectly translucent medium. In this translation, executed some fifteen years ago, by Thomas Carlyle, the glass is a little misted, but still the purity of the original is sufficiently preserved, to allow us to see distinctly, within, the moving figures, the delicate mechanism, and all the ample interior, even to the subtle fancies and nicer outlines of thought which, swallow-like, flit through the page.

Wilhelm Meister, although classed among novels in general, is well known to form a species of fiction by itself: in which the story is advanced rather by the inner history and development of character, than by the external agencies of a violent and complicated plot. According to Goethe, the true story of human life lies within; it is the under-current in which all of true grandeur and significance lives and moves. And in this view it is that revelations are justified, which counterveil our received notions of decorum; for there is no life so odious but that, when disclosed to the depth in all its trials and fluctuations, would furnish much relief to the obvious wickedness, as seen in act. The plan of Wilhelm Meister, almost entirely subjective in its character, sustains itself in this way—and contrary to the method and usage of the ordinary novel—less by the dramatic movement of scene and incident, than by constant pauses of discussion; poetic speculation; close analysis of motive; frank and fearless self-development; relieved, however, with true artist skill, by apt metaphor, the warble of song, picturesque costume, and a lively setting of style and circumstance. Exhibited on an equal plain—a perfectly level and tranquil view, from the serene composure of the narrator—Meister may seem, on the first examination, comparatively tame and commonplace. A longer contemplation, however, satisfies us with what we have here, of necessity, as the writer deals with human life in its essence—in that inner world where all must be as it is—and not as the outer distorted, by false light and imperfect vision,—less striking at first, but finally

acknowledged to be truthful, just, and harmonious. On these grounds Wilhelm Meister must take and hold its place as one of the world's imperishable classics.

#### RUSKIN ON "SHEEPFOLDS."

WHETHER the credit which Mr. Ruskin has derived from his able works on Art, in which he shows himself certainly a Magnus Apollo, has emboldened him to imagine that the mere publication of his opinions to the world helps to settle the religious difficulties with which England is now vexed, or whether the excited state of the public mind in that country prevents all fair, temperate, candid, and thorough discussion of theological questions, we know not; but certainly he has, with little show of argument, expressed himself in a very positive way upon questions, which the profound study of men who have devoted labor and life to their investigation, has been inadequate to settle; thus evincing an unwholesome contempt for opinions elsewhere more ably supported than his own. The only kind of argument his pamphlet invites is admission of some of his assertions, and a sturdy denial of others. A few fair and fine thoughts may be desecrated here and there in this distempered polemic. We can hardly learn from it what his theological system is, but we should judge him a Churchman of the Arnold School, regarding the Church and the State as equivalent,—an opinion which is nearer akin than people imagine to the theory of our modern socialists, and which may, probably, one of these days, run into it. His present plan, however, is to establish Episcopacy more strongly than ever by law; to oust the Papists as idolaters, extortioners, and heretics; to turn out the High Church clergy to go to Rome if they choose, altering the Liturgy to suit the Evangelical requirements; to insist on the adoption of the Episcopacy by the Scottish Church; to translate the Anglican articles and forms into the other European languages, and offer them to the Protestant churches, "with earnest entreaty that they would receive them, and due entertainment of all such objections as they could reasonably allege; and thus the whole body of Protestants, united in one great Fold, would indeed go in and out, and find pasture; and the work appointed for them would be done quickly, and Antichrist overthrown."

*The Works of Washington Irving, Vol. XV. The Alhambra.* Putnam.—The completion of this choice library publication, concluding with that pendant to the first volume of the Sketch Book, the Sketch Book of the South, the Alhambra. Never was the pen of Geoffrey Crayon more genial or graceful than in some of these pages. No author has put more of Spanish romance or chivalry into his narratives; or so happily tempered them, to the requirements of the well developed reader, by an infusion of subtle humor. We read, are warmed and inspired; and the quiet laugh which is the accompaniment, partakes not at all of a sneer, and does not poison our enthusiasm. The Alhambra is a luxurious couch for a summer's day—a flower-wreathed porch to Arabian history.

*Thermal Ventilation, &c.* By John Watson, M.D. 1851.—An intelligent account of a plan of heating and ventilating, by means of air warmed by steam, lately introduced in the City Hospital at an expense of fifty thousand dollars. The advantages of the steam over the hot-water apparatus, the two best acknowledged means for ventilating and heating large buildings, are said to be that it can be brought into full operation more

speedily, that it can be turned to greater variety of uses, as for cooking, bathing, &c., that it can be worked at less labor and expense, and is cleaner and more wholesome.

The subject suggests to the author, apropos to the philosophy of the matter, some preliminary remarks upon the necessary connexion between good air and good health. Filthy clothing and foul rooms, it is remarked, propagate diseases in every way identical with such as originate from internal causes. It is not every case of scarlatina and small pox, in which the communication of the poison can be traced from individual to individual; and from this the conclusion is left to be drawn, that such diseases are often diffused by foul air generated in badly ventilated places.

In connexion with the City Hospital in Broadway, now far down town, we have a bit of New York history, which may serve as one of those ancient landmarks fast disappearing before the tide of increase of this great metropolis. In the year 1792, Dr. Tillary, after serving about a month as one of the physicians of the hospital, gave as his excuse for resigning, that the institution was so far out of town, that he could not continue his services without the expense of a horse and gig!

*The Comic History of Human Nature*, with Designs by Henry L. Stephens (published by S. Robinson, Philadelphia): is an improvement in variety and design upon the first. The pioneer enterprise of its kind in this country,—all parties are doing themselves justice in the type and paper, letter-press (we fancy we recognise the hand of a special favorite of the public in the text of "the Widow Bird"), and in the capital and brilliantly-colored illustrations—"The Lark" (oh! poor lark!), "the King-Bird" (a true type of his class), "the Humbug" (*væ tibi, Barnum!*), "the Widow Bird," and "the Butcher Bird." The "Comic History" (Captain Stephens leading with his pencil) seems to be on the straight march to success.

The First Part of "*Episodes of Insect Life*," from the press of J. S. Redfield, is now readily and amply illustrated, a fac-simile of the English edition: a more charming book, fresh with the fragrance of the country air and musical with the rustle of insect wings, is not likely to be seen often. In the clearness of its type, the beauty of the illustrations, and the whole manner of its presentation, the "*Episodes*" fairly gives the laurel to its tasteful and enterprising publisher. We propose to give the readers of the Literary World an early taste of this delightful work.

*Teresa Parodi and the Italian Opera.* With original Portraits. By Clerepret (of the *deux Cleres*). New York: William B. Parsons, Large Buildings.—Although we have not met with the name of M. Clerepret before, we are satisfied, from the practised style and tact with which this book is written, that Monsieur must have published before this: perhaps under some other name. The author, to secure a good reception with the public, has taken the precaution to secure the company (in excellent engravings) of three persons of agreeable features, and greatly acceptable to the public! These are, that most powerful of all dramatic vocalists, Teresa Parodi; that most popular impressario, Maretzek; and, to make up the three, Miska Hauser. The text is written in a free and independent spirit; the opening chapter is well stated; and altogether the work makes us anxious for the forthcoming of successors, which we understand are in preparation. In the style of publication, Mr. Parsons has made a successful debut, which we hope he will be encouraged to sustain in further issues of like excellence.

*Hogan and Thompson's Illuminated Bible.* Parts 1, 2, 3.—The typographical appearance of this new serial publication is exceedingly beautiful. The page is a full quarto, the type is large and distinct, and what is commonly neglected, well leaded, so that its perusal is a pleasure to the eye. The various readings are let into the text. It is an excellent edition for the pulpit or family use. The illustrations, designed by Devereux and printed

\* Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship and Travels. From the German of Goethe. In two volumes. A new edition, revised. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

\* Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds. By John Ruskin, M.A. author of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," &c. New York: John Wiley. 1851.



in oil colors, are pretty specimens of this new art, and constitute the chief novelty of the undertaking.

*The Education of a Daughter.* By Archbishop Fenelon. Baltimore: Murphy.—A second edition, in elegant miniature form, of an American translation of an author whose amiable spirit and grace of manner need hardly be mentioned at this day.

*Nature and Blessedness of Christian Purity.* By Rev. R. S. Forster. With an Introduction by Edmund S. Jones, D.D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Harper & Brothers.—A volume of a practical devotional character, in which the duties and motives of the Christian life are enforced with earnestness.

*Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution.* By B. J. Lossing. No. XIII.—The first part of the second volume of this household book. It contains a chapter of the siege at Boston, with an abundantly illustrated narrative of the revolutionary scenes and incidents in and about Norwich, New London, &c. The personal narrative of the author will be, with his pictures of past time, a curious memorial of the present day.

*Second Love; or, the World's Opinion.* By Martha Martell. New York: Putnam.—In saying that this volume is faultless, as far as paper and type are concerned; that its tendency is good, and moral tone unimpeachable; that it may perchance be read and admired by the patrons of fashion-plate magazines, we bestow upon it the full meed of praise to which it is entitled.

*Rebels and Tories; or, the Blood of the Mohawk.* By Lawrence Labree. New York: Dewitt & Davenport.—With Rebels and Tories, British regulars and Yankee militia, Indian squaws and Medicine-men, and a few battles and murders properly mixed in, Mr. Labree has concocted a book which will doubtless add to his well known reputation.

*The Carpet Bag.* Nos. I., II., III.—The first numbers of a well printed Boston Miscellany, edited by J. W. Wilder and B. F. Shillaber, to the latter of whom, we believe, the public is indebted for the working of that fruitful vein of newspaper wit, Mrs. Partington's *niaiserie*. It is readily put together, and has a taking look.

#### CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ

OF BOOKS NOT REPRINTED HERE.

(Prepared from the Best Authorities.)

*The United States and Cuba; Eight Years of Change and Travel.* By John Glanville Taylor. Bentley.—A melancholy interest is attached to this book from the early and lamented death of the author soon after its completion. After his wanderings in the West, he went to Ceylon, and died at Batticaloa in the beginning of the present year, when only in the twenty-ninth year of his age. He was a nephew of Admiral Mitford, to whom this volume is inscribed. The intellectual ability, the independent spirit, and the good feeling displayed in this volume, will make every reader join in the regret felt at the premature death of one of so much high promise. Under the circumstances, any criticism of the author's personal opinions on some disputed subjects would be misplaced. But even on points wherein we might dissent from his conclusions, it is pleasant to meet with a traveller who always observes and thinks for himself. "It has been my custom," he says, in referring to the many published accounts of the United States, "and always shall suffice for me, to take things as I find them, and describe them as I see them." There is, accordingly, a freshness in this journal which is lacking in many more labored compilations of travellers. The part relating to Cuba, about which little comparatively has been written, is full of instructive and interesting information on political, social, and commercial subjects. We may probably return to the work.—*Literary Gazette.*

*Poetry, Modern Romance, and Rhetoric.* By George Moir and William Spalding. Black.—These treatises are reprinted from the "Encyclo-

pædia Britannica," to the literary department of the last edition of which great work Professors Moir and Spalding were leading contributors. In the first part of the volume, a masterly sketch, historical and critical, is given of ancient and modern poetry. A similar essay follows on modern romance and novel. In the treatise on Rhetoric and Eloquence, principles are ably stated and illustrated by historical examples. Mr. Black's reprints from the "Encyclopædia," consisting of articles well selected and arranged, and of portable shape, form a series of very useful and valuable volumes.—*Id.*

*Histoire Politique, Civile, Religieuse, Militaire, Legislative, Judiciaire, Morale, Littéraire, et Anecdote des Cordonniers et Bottiers de la France.* By the Bibliophile Jacob. Paris: Séré.—This is rather a long title, and yet it is only about one third of that which the work bears:—the remainder promises in addition, the history, political, civil, religious, &c., of the curriers, cobblers, and other trades connected, directly or indirectly, with the noble art of shoemaking—also an account of the statutes and privileges of the old corporations—likewise the biography of all distinguished boot and shoemakers from the earliest ages to the present time—furthermore a selection from their works (it is not said whether the "works" meant are in leather, or literature)—together with a complete collection of songs now or heretofore in favor among the fraternity—added to a complete history of the shoes worn in all countries from Adam in Paradise downwards—concluding with a multitude of other things too numerous to mention. This gigantic encyclopædia of the mystery and history of cobbling is to be published in parts. We tremble at the idea of its ever being terminated—for to read it will be the life's work of a shoemaker, and in that case what will our neighbors do to be shod?—*Id.*

*Annuaire de l'Economie Politique pour 1851.* Paris. Garnier frères.—In the vast and all important science of political economy, the French stand second to no people. It was their writers who prepared the way for our Adam Smiths and Ricardos; and at the present time they have a more brilliant and more numerous staff of eminent economists than we or the Germans can boast of. And we must say this of their men, that they love their science, and seem to think it a duty to lose no opportunity of spreading its principles. Thus Wolowski, Leon Faucher, and others, not content with laboring in their places in Parliament to promulgate sound economic doctrines, take the pen to defend them in the press; whilst Michel Chevalier thinks it not at all derogatory to his dignity, as Professor of Political Economy in the College de France, to contribute largely to periodicals and works specially destined for the people. This being the case, the reader need not be surprised at finding, in a small and temporary publication like this "Annuaire," or Almanack, papers of great power by the most distinguished economists of the day. He will find also a mass of statistical and other information respecting the budgets, armies, fleets, productions, &c., of different countries, all of which is of high value.—*Id.*

*Fécondation Artificielle des Poissons.* Par le Procédé Gehin et Rémy. Paris: Lacour.—No little sensation was created last year in France by the announcement that two humble persons (fishermen, we believe), of the Department of the Doubs, had, after many experiments, succeeded in discovering the means of artificially producing fish in any quantity. The government immediately awarded a considerable sum of money to enable experiments to be made on a large scale, and in a few months we shall know the result. A French provincial newspaper stated a few days since, that even in the month of February last—in the depth of winter, mark—nearly two thousand trout had been produced from about as many eggs by the system of Gehin and his colleague. How delightful if this can be applied to our exhausting salmon-fisheries, to say nothing of whale-fisheries!—*Id.*

*Annual Report of the Progress of Chemistry and the Allied Sciences, &c.* By Justus Liebig, M.D., and H. Kopp. Edited by A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D., F.C.S., and H. Bence Jones, M.D., F.R.S.—These Annual Reports are of great and peculiar value. They furnish, in a condensed form, all the information and facts connected with the progress of chemistry and the allied sciences, which are scattered through a multitude of volumes in different languages; and the work of selection and arrangement has been divided among men who have specially distinguished themselves in the respective branches of these sciences. All this work is done in the University of Giessen; Liebig leads the staff; Kopp is second in command, and then follow Professors Buff, Dieffenbach, Eitting, Knapp, Will, and Zammer.

The influence of one great mind is remarkably shown in the publication before us, and, indeed, in all that proceeds from the University of Giessen. Justus Liebig, by the energy of his genius, has placed himself in a commanding position, drawn around himself a band of admirers, many of them devoted followers, who believe only in the scientific creed of their master; and he has so extended his influence over Europe as completely to change the character of chemical investigation. Organic chemistry is the favorite study of all, while the chemistry of inorganic bodies is almost entirely set aside. There is not, at the present time, a laboratory in London where mineralogical chemistry is taught. There is an incessant ringing of the changes upon C H O and N: the elements which these symbols represent have been tortured into a thousand forms having no existence in nature, and which are of no use in either art or manufacture, while the great metallurgical processes of England are still being carried on under an empirical system, by which they advance but slowly, if they do not actually stand still.

Although we regret this condition of chemical science, we are bound to allow that it affords the strongest evidence of the powers of Liebig's mind. Notwithstanding that Liebig, in his discussion with Mulder and other chemists, has displayed much of the petulance of a spoiled child, and has spread his rancor in no small measure, to the manifestation of an ill-regulated temper, it must be granted that by his energy and powers he has created an eminently new branch of chemical science. Liebig's "Agricultural Chemistry" contains little that is not to be found in Davy's work on that subject, and many of Davy's views are nearer the truth than those of Liebig; yet from the intensity of his style, and from his thorough earnestness of purpose, all men have been led to follow Liebig as a guide, and the farmers to adopt his views as their rule of practice. Upon its recommendations expensive experiments were tried—the farmer believing his returns were to be more than doubled—the result being in most instances a failure. For a period the chemists persuaded the agriculturists that the analysis of the soil being made, they would be enabled to add to it exactly the elements required for any particular crop, and that a certain profit must follow such a course. The chemists, regarding the analytical results as unfailing indicators of all the conditions of organic life, were almost prepared to manufacture turnips in the laboratory—entirely forgetting those physical conditions upon which, through every stage, the processes of assimilation depend. They led the agriculturists to expect too much; these men, looking only to the pecuniary result, did not find the representations of men of science realized; and the result is, that they are beginning to believe that all science is a delusion, and chemistry in particular a specious snare. We still believe that the head of the Giessen school has done much in directing attention to the beautiful conditions under which mineral matter assumes an organic form, and in showing the order of chemical change which is regularly proceeding, under the guidance of vital force and the regulations of physical power, towards the building up of the vegetable organism.

Liebig's animal chemistry presents the same enlarged views, exhibits the same searching industry

as is displayed in his agricultural chemistry, and we detect in it the same errors. His ardent mind having seized a truth, leads him to believe that from one, he can grasp a long train of causes, and thus not unfrequently we find Liebig leaping beyond the truth. Once launched on the sea of speculation, he is no longer a guide to be depended on, as he desires us, most authoritatively, to believe that the creations of his imagination are settled truths. His theory of the chemical origin of animal heat is of this class. He refers to one cause that which is due to many, and known conditions are explained as the result of that one, to the suspension of all others, proving that the great chemist is but an imperfect Physician, in the two senses in which this term can be used. Liebig is an enthusiast in his science, a believer in its perfectibility and its powers of creating a new era for mankind. We know not that Liebig ever penned a verse, but there exists as an element in his mind that which might have made him a poet, had circumstances given that direction to his thoughts. All his deductions partake more or less of this, and there is a constant struggle between the energies of his mind and the mechanical powers which hold them in thrall. Davy and Liebig have much in common; analysis is a labor to which they bend, only in the certain hope of finding a new truth on which to ground an enlarged deduction. They deal in the mechanical details of the laboratory no further than they can avoid, ever eager to escape and wing their spirit way into purer air. Liebig's name heads, and very properly heads, this valuable annual report; yet we believe he could never have produced it himself. His is the comprehensive mind. He sees the value of such a digest of science regularly given to the world. He designs the whole, but the labor of executing the details falls into the hands of Kopp and his associated professors. Liebig is still the head, guiding the body and its members, one being incapable of acting without the other.

The result of this combination is shown in the production of a work, the importance of which we fear is not yet sufficiently appreciated in this country. Everything which has been done since the year 1847, in physics and chemistry, is here recorded—and more than this, "The Annual Report aims at completeness, principally in the communication of results: descriptions, however, of methods by means of which these results may have been obtained, will be by no means omitted, whenever it may appear conducive to the comprehension of the subject, or whenever the methods themselves are new."

This Annual Report should find a place in the library of every scientific institution. By constant reference to it many would be prevented from going wrong. They would see in what experiments others had failed, and they would avoid working over ploughed ground, and start from that point up to which other men had labored.

Drs. Hofmann and Bence Jones have ably performed their editorial duties, and Messrs. Taylor, Walton, and Maberly deserve much praise for the spirit with which they have undertaken this valuable publication, with a remote prospect of its being remunerative to themselves.—(*London Literary Gazette*)

#### REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

##### NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Stated Meeting, Feb. 4, 1851.*

HON. LUTHER BRADISH, President, in the chair. The especial order of the evening was the Paper of HARVEY P. PEET, LL.D., Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on the Origin and Early History of the Art of Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. PEET presented in his paper the results of long, patient, and laborious research; and his criticism of the modes in which, from ancient time to the present, the means of communicating with this class of persons have been understood and im-

proved, derived additional value from his long experience as an instructor. The Paper will doubtless be published at large in the transactions of the Society.

The donations reported at this meeting were numerous and valuable. Among them an original drawing of the Government House, executed in 1795, and presented by Thomas N. Campbell, Esq.

A proposition to allow books and MSS. to be loaned out to writers on history, under certain restrictions, was discussed, but not meeting with favor from the members generally, it was withdrawn.

*Stated Meeting, March 4, 1851.*

The President in the chair. Various reports were presented and read. The Librarian reported donations and additions in his department.

He also read a letter from Mr. GEORGE PARKER of Malone, N. Y., stating that he had learned from a chief of the St. Regis Tribe of Indians, that the Indian name for Lake Champlain was "No-tsi-jo-ne," pronounced No-chee-u-ni. This was said to be the name of a mythological inhabitant of an island in the lake, who was seen at a distance, but disappeared when approached. The name signifies "one who eludes pursuit."

Mr. MOORE also read a letter from Mr. LOSSING, with reference to the monument to Gen. Steuben, formerly erected in the German Church in Nassau Street, by Gen. North; and suggesting measures for its security and preservation.

Rev. B. C. C. PARKER read a long and interesting paper on the Shipping and Navigation of New York,—an elaborate survey and comparison of the commerce of N. Y. at different periods, embracing much statistical matter. Mr. PARKER further discussed the early history of steam navigation—the experiments of FITCH and FULTON, &c., illustrated by models.

*Stated Meeting, April 1, 1851.*

HON. LUTHER BRADISH, the President, in the chair.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, reported the donations and additions to the Library since the last meeting.

Also, the following letters and communications connected with his department:—

1. From Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, dated at the Hague, 10th February, 1851, to GEORGE H. MOORE, transmitting copies in Dutch and French of a pamphlet giving an interesting account of the archives of the Dutch Government, &c.

2. From BENSON J. LOSSING to GEORGE H. MOORE, dated New York, April 1, 1851, relating to the paroles of honor signed by the officers of Burgoyne's army after the surrender at Saratoga in October, 1777, now submitted for the examination of the Society.

3. From S. S. ELLSWORTH to W. W. CAMPBELL, dated at Penn Yan, 14th January, 1851, transmitting a copper hatchet found on his farm, in the town of Jerusalem, Yates Co., for the cabinet of the Society.

4. From E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., M.D., to GEORGE H. MOORE, dated at Albany, March 31, 1851, transmitting an engraving on wood of some old seals in the Secretary's office at Albany, and some proof-sheets from the forthcoming (third) volume of the Documentary History, of a portion of the "Papers relating to the City of New York."

Mr. MOORE further stated that his attention had been called to additional information on the subject of the Indian name of Lake Champlain, heretofore alluded to in his reports. Dr.

O'Callaghan had given him a reference to Gov. POWNALL's Administration of the Colonies (Eds. 1768 and 1774, p. 267), which gives the name—"Canaderi-Guarinili," or the lake that is the gate of the country," as the Indian name of the above lake; Kanayata being the Mohawk word for Lake, and Guaronte the word for gate in the same tongue. In Seneca, Gahond.

The Librarian had confirmed the statement by references to "Pownall's Topographical Description, &c. (p. 13), folio, London, 1776," and "Brassier's Survey of Lake Champlain in 1762, published in Jeffrey's Atlas, 1776."

The Librarian further called the attention of the Society to a portion of the forthcoming (second) volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, containing the work of Mr. E. G. Squier on the Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York, comprising the results of original surveys and explorations undertaken in the autumn of 1848, under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and the N. Y. Historical Society.

In conclusion, the Librarian alluded to the value and importance of the donation of the "Lamb Papers," made this evening by Gen. Anthony Lamb, comprising the Correspondence of the Sons of Liberty in the year 1766, growing out of the passage of the Stamp Act Law by Parliament, and continued through the Revolutionary War down to the close of the 18th century. He reserved a more especial notice of the collection of papers for a subsequent report; meantime, the hasty examination he had been able to make had satisfied him that they were a worthy addition to the treasures of MSS. now in the hands of the Society, relating to the revolutionary period.

Mr. BRADISH called the attention of members to a superbly executed Manuscript Map of Mexico then hanging upon the wall of the Society's room; and introduced Messrs. Suarez and Greene, who hold the work in charge. Mr. Greene, being called upon, made a brief explanation of the work. The Mexican Government, for fifteen years past, have endeavored to procure and perfect an accurate Map of the Republic. The internal dissensions of the country, and the troubles in which it has been for many years involved, have prevented the speedy fulfilment of this purpose; yet the effort has succeeded to an extent quite unexpected in view of the difficulties to be encountered. The Map being completed, Mr. Suarez was commissioned by the Mexican Government to superintend its execution in the United States in the best style of the art. It will be immediately placed in the hands of the engraver. Mr. Greene stated that at one time Gen. Almonte, well known in this country, was engaged in the survey and preparation of this work.

#### THE WAR OF 1812—CAREER AND DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

The special order of the evening was then taken up—being a paper by Major RICHARDSON, formerly of the British army, on "Incidents of the War of 1812, embracing Particulars connected with the Death of Tecumseh." The paper was a sketchy narrative of the events in the closing part of the War, and contained an elaborate defence of the English against the charge of instigating their Indian allies to acts of cruelty. We give a brief abstract of Maj. Richardson's statements. He said that in choosing for his theme the career and character of Tecumseh, whom he considered unquestionably the greatest aboriginal Chief that this continent has produced, and to



whose generous deeds he alone perhaps of the millions of whites who now inhabit the continent, chanced to be enabled to bear honorable testimony—he was actuated by two motives: First, a desire so to hand down his name to posterity that future historians, guided by the impartial statements of one who was personally known to the warrior, and who has more than once combated with him, may render that faithfulness of justice to his memory which it must ever be the aim of the biographer and the historian to attain: Secondly, that the American people may be disabused of an impression, under which they have long and erroneously labored—that acts of wanton cruelty were, during his alliance with the troops of England, sanctioned, not only by himself, but by the British officers. Maj. R. was perfectly sensible that he was treading on difficult ground, and that it was no easy task to remove an impression that has been suffered to take such deep root with the masses—an impression which he could not deny had every coloring of probability to justify its existence, yet which he hoped by a plain statement of facts that had occurred under his observation and knowledge, wholly to remove from the minds of those who heard him.

Waiving all allusion to the well known career of Tecumseh up to the period of his defeat by Gen. Harrison at Tippecanoe, the Major confined himself to facts and strictures bearing on his character subsequently to the declaration of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States in 1812. At the commencement of that war, the hopes and aspirations which had experienced so severe a check at Tippecanoe were revived, and Tecumseh with renewed ardor entered upon the task of uniting all the tribes of the West—many of these being at the time on terms of friendship with the United States—into a league with England, not so much to forward the interests of the latter as with a view to advance the great object which he had at heart—the final union of the Indian tribes. His efforts were eminently successful. Few could resist the energy of his eloquent appeals; and before the war had been one month declared, he had collected at Fort Malden, and during Gen. Hull's occupation of the Canadian shore, a very formidable body of warriors. In the first slight action which occurred the combined British and Indian force were defeated, Tecumseh and his warriors covering the retreat.

A council of war was then held by General Broek with the Indian Chiefs, and the attack on Detroit, whither General Hull had returned, was agreed upon. In relation to this affair and the obloquy which has been cast upon General Hull, Maj. Richardson remarked that he held his own particular opinions, which at some future time he might make public. He could never admit any American officer of the war of 1812 to have been wanting in personal resolution.

The next affair that took place on the western frontier was that of the River Raisin, in January, 1813. In this, however, Tecumseh bore no share, so that the lamentable events which there occurred could in no way be chargeable to him. He had, shortly after the capitulation of Detroit, departed in prosecution of his great design, passing several months in visiting and holding war-councils with the chiefs of those tribes whom he had not yet induced to make common cause with him; nor did he return to Fort Malden until early in April of the same year, when he made his appearance with numerous additional warriors,

swelling the assembled force of fighting men to nearly three thousand. The attack on Fort Meigs, where General Harrison was busied in entrenching himself, was determined upon. The heroic resistance of the American forces there is recorded on the pages of History. Tecumseh displayed great strategical talents in his military manoeuvres. The next event was the battle of Lake Erie, of which Major R. was an eye-witness. From the loss of the British fleet (under Capt. Barclay) necessarily resulted the impossibility of longer retaining the Western posts; but when retreat was spoken of, Tecumseh delivered in the council of war the famous speech which has become a part of his history. Soon afterwards (Oct. 1813) he met his death in battle. Regarding the manner of his death, Major Richardson adduced the testimony of an Indian chief, Shawah-wan-noo, who was Aide to Tecumseh, to the effect that the chieftain was finally dispatched by the stroke of an axe by an American, after being severely wounded. Major R., however, held to the belief that the famous chief was really killed by Col. Johnson. The latter portion of the paper was devoted to a defence of the British officers against the charge of instigating the atrocities of the Indians during the war. He averred that no inducements for murdering and scalping were held out to the savages; but, on the contrary, that rewards were offered for prisoners, which had the effect of saving many lives.

Maj. Richardson's paper was listened to with interest, and a copy requested for the archives of the Society.

Mr. DEPEYSTER announced the gratifying information of the selection of a site for the Fire-proof Library Building. A spacious lot has been purchased in Lafayette-place, near Fourth street, and the erection of the building will be commenced at an early day.

The Society then adjourned.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES AT COPENHAGEN.

WE are indebted to Prof. RAFFN, the distinguished author of the "*Antiquitates Americanae*," for an official copy of the Report of the Annual Meeting of the Society of Northern Antiquaries. It is as follows:—

"The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, held its anniversary meeting on the 15th of February, at the Palace of Christiansborg, the President, His Majesty the King, in the chair. After the Vice-President, Professor Wegener, had welcomed the King in the name of the society, His Majesty was graciously pleased to open the proceedings. The Secretary, Professor Charles C. Raffn, then read a report of the transactions of the Society for the past year, and presented the new volumes of the Society's *Archæological Journal* and the *Annals of Northern Archæology and History*, which had been published; he also announced that the printing of the second volume of the *Antiquités Russes et Orientales*, which he had been engaged in preparing and editing under the auspices of the Society, had been continued without interruption; and communicated, as a specimen of the work, the Biography of Biörn Arngérson, laying before the Society a genealogical table, which he had completed, of this Icelandic warrior and poet, who had won great fame in Russia in 1009, while in the service of Vladimir the Great, by slaying a hostile chieftain. Some fragments of parchment containing parts of the saga of this distinguished hero were exhibited, which Arne Magnusson in the year 1707 received from the identical valley in western Iceland in which this warrior was born, and which he after-

wards made his home. The archæological committee exhibited from the Museum of Northern Antiquities two remarkable collections of antiquities which had been lately discovered and deposited in the Museum; remarks upon them were made by Professors Thomson, Worsaae, and other members. The Museum was augmented during the last year by 132 donations and acquisitions, containing in all 464 numbers. His Majesty the King next explained and illustrated more precisely by draughts and ground plans the excavations which, during the past summer, he had caused to be made, under his special directions, in the ruins of the old castles, Soborg and Adserbo, in the north of Seeland. Several new members were elected, and auditors chosen to revise the accounts for the preceding year, after which the proceedings terminated."

It will be observed this Institution is directly promoted by royal support; and that the King, Ferdinand VII., is himself a contributor to its literature and investigations. In reference to this, and the Art-culture of Copenhagen, a correspondent of the London *Times* remarks:—

"The Kings of Denmark have always patronized national antiquities, and striven to identify themselves with the past as well as the present history of their people; and they have their reward in times of trouble like that through which the nation has just passed, when the value of inculcating a national spirit has been fully proved in the heroic defence made by a small but united people against an attack supported by overwhelming force. Copenhagen has been called a city of palaces; and a petulant traveller once exclaimed, 'Where are the people lodged when every other house belongs to the King?' He soon discovered that he might just as well have held his tongue. True, the city is full of royal houses, but they belong quite as much to the people as to the King. In one palace is the Thorwaldsen Museum, the national artist; in another, a collection of paintings; in another, an Italian opera; in another, a splendid collection of coins; in another, the magnificent Museum of National Antiquities, the extent and exquisite arrangement of which, under the master-hand of Professor Thomson, might drive an Englishman to despair when he thinks of the one case which contains the national collection in the British Museum. The Royal Library, too, or as it might be more properly called, the National Library, the second largest in Europe, attests the munificence of the Danish Kings; and to all these establishments, with the exception of the Opera, be it remarked, the public are admitted, at certain hours, without fee or favor."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### STUDY OF THE CLASSICS.

CAMBRIDGE, April 20th, 1851.

Mr. Editor:

I wish to express my partial agreement with some remarks of yours in reference to *written translations from the classics* in your notice of Prof. Lincoln's Horace, and at the same time to call the attention more particularly of teachers to what appears to me to be a very important subject. You remark that "writing out translations is the best possible preparation for English composition, and would be an advantageous substitute for it in the earlier stages of the college course." Now, substitute for "the earlier stages of the college course" "the course preparatory for college," and I assent most cordially to your opinion. Few boys enter college without receiving some training in English composition; but to what

little advantage every one well knows. School-boy "compositions" are the most ludicrous specimens of English conceivable. In fact, boys are totally unqualified for the original expression of their ideas in any other form than that of letters. And yet it is of the utmost importance that they be taught to express themselves clearly and grammatically, and that they learn the proper use and connexion of words. Many little niceties of this nature it is almost impossible to acquire in more mature years. Now, what could be more conducive to this end than the habitual writing out of translations from the author the boy happens to be reading? All the useful results of early compositions would thus be obtained, without any of the attendant injurious ones.

And here I would correct a wrong impression that would arise from your remark that "this is not sufficiently attended to in any of our academic institutions." In the Boston Latin school, one of the most elegant and thorough of our classical academies, and at the same time the oldest literary institution in our country, dating back to 1635, three years before the founding of Harvard College, this is the only course of instruction in composition followed. How the style of translation of the pupils of this school, together with those of the equally famous academies of Exeter and Andover, can be characterized as a "barbarous one of bald literalness" is a mystery to me. In all of these schools an elegant translation is regarded as one of the most decisive proofs of accurate scholarship. To such an extent is this carried that at the first mentioned institution metrical versions from the poets are not uncommonly required as weekly exercises.

A boy trained in this way previous to his entrance to college would, I think, be found, after passing this Rubicon, fully equal to the task of committing his own ideas to paper.

Yours respectfully,

H.

#### ECCE ITERUM MACAULAY.

Messrs. Eds.:

YOUR correspondent "D. P.," in noticing the coincidence between a passage in Macaulay and one in Kirke White (which, by the way, he pushes absurdly into a charge of plagiarism), has, singularly enough, his parallel in a London article in a paper of April 12, which has only reached this country subsequently to your publication. In allusion to the very same passage in Macaulay, Mr. Angus B. Reach, in the *Illustrated News*, says:—

"I stumbled the other day upon an odd literary coincidence. Everybody has read Macaulay's *Edinburgh Review* article upon 'Ranke's History of the Papacy,' and everybody remembers the striking and picturesque sentence—it has been quoted so often as to have become a sort of household phrase—about the antiquarian traveller, from Australia or New Zealand, taking his stand amid a solitude, upon a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. I find that, as early as 1819, Shelley, in the introduction to 'Peter Bell the Third,' had couched almost the same thought in almost the same words, figuring a time 'when London shall be a habitation of bitterness—when St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey shall stand shapeless and nameless ruins in the midst of an unpeopled marsh; when the piers of Waterloo Bridge shall become the nuclei of islets of reeds and osiers, and cast the jagged shadows of their broken arches on the solitary stream—some transatlantic commentator will,' &c. The resemblance is sufficiently striking; but Shelley's way of putting the thought—so long and loosely spun—is far inferior to Macaulay's single sentence of picturesque epigram."

q.

#### MUSIC.

IN Musical Entertainment, which keeps the Drama such constant company, nowadays, it has happened that there has been so complete a dearth, that the concert given by W. V. Wallace last week at Tripler Hall, made quite an event for the time being. Though consisting almost entirely of this composer's productions, the programme was interesting, as it included also a genuine pleasure for the lovers of classical music, viz. Spohr's Double Quatuor. This exquisite composition was, however, only partially given, commencing with the lovely slow movement, but it was very well played by Mr. Wallace and his assistants, and formed, therefore, the greatest attraction of the evening. Madame Bouchelle, a lady who sings ballads with some taste and clearness, was the principal vocalist. Mr. Wallace himself performed both on the violin and the pianoforte with his usual grace and skill. The overtures to *Maritana* and *Marmion* (this latter by George Loder) were well played by a very good orchestra. It was altogether an attractive concert, and the large Hall was well filled.

A very excellent concert was given at the Chinese Assembly Rooms the week previous, by Mrs. Laura A. Jones, assisted by Mrs. Bostwick, and other ladies; and Mr. Philip Meyer and Mr. Bentler; with the four Dodworths and Scharfenberg as instrumentalists. The air and chorus "Inflammatus," from the *Stabat Mater*, were finely given by Mrs. Jones, and some members of the New York Harmonic Society. This lady sings with a purity of style and distinctness of enunciation most worthy to be imitated. Mr. Bentler's "Spirto Gentil" was deservedly encored. This gentleman also sang "La Marseillaise" with great enthusiasm; but the song should always have, we think, the background of a *mob* (if a French one so much the better) to make it the real "Marseillaise." Mrs. Bostwick was in excellent voice, and her style and power are too well known to comment upon. The Dodworths, who have done so much for us with their instruments, were magnificent in a trio arranged by Allen, from Ernani.

#### THE DRAMA.

THE constitutional elasticity of the Drama brings it to its feet, however many stumbles it may make; and the theatres of the city are all well filled, under the attraction of various novelties, each in its kind. Mr. BROUGHAM, with unwearied diligence, spices to the public taste music, extravaganza, and ballet, with hits at the times, as in his new burlesque of "The Row at the Lyceum," in which the whole question of the old and new school of theatrical entertainment is well discussed, with a liberal preponderance in favor of the substantial Old School. At the BROADWAY a gorgeous spectacle, "The Vision of the Sun," got up with the skill and ample resources of that establishment, effectively employed: among the performers in this piece we observe the pleasing position of Miss A. Gougenheim, who has certainly not received from the American press that award of favor which she may justly claim. Of an engaging person, lady-like in manner, with a charming voice, and accomplished in the duties of her profession, we trust yet to see her in that front line of honor and acknowledgment which true merit is sure to achieve. Mr. BURTON still rallies the town in Chambers street, in a double sense—as well in the numbers of his audiences as in the spirit with which they are entertained. With a skill almost unequalled

in this country in stage management, Mr. Burton appears to be able to present a piece of slight claims with eminent success. The staple of the new comedy of "Love in a Maze," although not of the strongest, is so cast, attitudinized, costumed, and pictured, as to give unbounded delight to the eye if not to the mind. The BOWERY and NATIONAL, on the east side, still run their course triumphantly with characteristic audiences and pieces.

BARNUM's, with its popular manager, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Clarke for its diligent and efficient director of the stage, squares off to its rivals with its usual dare-devil and fear-naught aspect.

Out of town we have had at the Philadelphia Theatres, a new tragedy by Mr. DUGANNE, of which we have no special report; but which must have had many a vigorous passage or the author has proved false to his own talents.—also a new comedy by Mr. BOKER, of which we find in the "Sun" a careful examination from the pen of Col. Wallace, one of the most judicious and capable dramatic critics in the world. No opinion is given of the literary quality of the new comedy in any journal we have met.

Mr. BUCHANAN has returned to the city after a considerable absence in the South and West: general report affirms that Mr. B. has improved greatly, strengthening and deepening his grasp of character and command of the stage; and preparing himself to prosecute vigorously a career of honorable service in the cause of the drama of the country. Mr. FLEMING is at the Louisville Theatre, where he has lately performed with Miss CUSHMAN (in brilliant and successful engagements) with a large increase of favor, still gaining upon his past popularity.

#### FACTS AND OPINIONS

OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY.

AMONG the latest announced notabilia of the Crystal Palace, are the positive appearance, in a conspicuous situation, of the Koh-i-noor diamond, with suitable precautions for safety—with the carpet worked for the Queen by a hundred ladies of Great Britain. A gastronomic wonder has arrived from Holland, a pie of immense size, four feet long, two and a half wide, and one foot deep. Among the curiosities is mentioned a silver tea-kettle made out of a fourpenny piece. The prizes, it is stated, will be awarded by "the highest personage in the realm." The Emperor of Russia is set down as a purchaser for 10,000,000 silver rubles; his agents procuring every model useful to Russian manufactures. The *Daily News* has this calculation of the probable receipts:—"Season tickets, at a mean price of 2l. 12s. 6d., 8,000, 21,000l.; tickets, on each of the second and third days, at 1l. each, 7,500l. 15,000l.; admissions on each of the following eighteen days at 5s., 6,000, 27,000l.; shilling tickets, 2,000l.; half a crown tickets for Fridays, 1,000l.; and crown tickets for Saturdays, 1,500l. a day respectively, for twenty weeks, 90,000l.; total, 153,000l." The official catalogue, of which a first edition of 250,000 copies is announced, will extend to 320 pages, and contain the names of 15,000 exhibitors. It will appear in English, German, and French. An "Official Illustrated Catalogue" will contain scientific detail under the preparation of able literary editors, one of whom is Baron Liebig. "All self-laudatory remarks," says the *Times*, "are to be remorselessly excluded, and contributors will be debarred from every form of the puff, as laid down by its great master in Sheridan's play." Of this work, the first edition will contain 500 illustrations.

Amongst the last prohibitions of "The Sacred Congregation of the Index" at Rome, are the Italian translations of the *Dictionnaire des Dates*,



by d'Harmonville, 1844; the Elements of Logic, by the Rev. Richard Whateley; the Rev. Hobart Seymour's Pilgrimage to Rome, and *L'Egypte Pharaonique*, or History of the Institutions of the Egyptians under their National Kings, by Henry. The latter author, it is stated, "has acknowledged his errors, and made due submission to the Congregation."

The Manhattan Gas Light Company, which supplies the upper part of the city, give notice that after the first day of January next the price of Gas will be reduced from \$3 50 to \$3 per 1,000 cubic feet. An announcement of a London Company before us, the Western Gas Light Company of Holles street, Cavendish Square, has also "the satisfaction to announce that the rapid increase in the number of their consumers enables them to further reduce the price of their Gas, which will be supplied from date (25th March) at 6s. per 1,000 feet, in all the districts." This is exactly one half the charge of the Manhattan Company at the proposed reduced rates.

A new work by Guizot has appeared: *Etudes Biographiques sur la Revolution d'Angleterre*, containing sixteen biographical studies of the remarkable men of that period—Denzil Hollis, Ludlow, May, Sir Philip Warwick, John Lilburne, Fairfax, Mrs. Hutchinson, Sir Thomas Herbert, Price, Clarendon, Burnet, Buckingham, Reresby, &c.

The first fruits of Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Italian residence (after the revised edition of her writings) is to appear in a new poem on Italy, entitled *Casa Guidi Windows*, to be issued shortly.

A visitor to the Monument in London, at the summit of which extraordinary precautions have been taken, by iron caging, to prevent suicide, recently attempted to destroy himself by leaping sixty feet down the well stair-case. His fall being broken by the rails, he was uninjured. The fascination of a popular locality for suicide is a singular taste of the human being.

Lord Cockburn, it is stated, is preparing a life of Lord Jeffrey for the press.

The King of Prussia has presented M. Meyerbeer with his bust in marble, sculptured by Rauch, accompanied with a flattering letter.

M. Lamartine has commenced the publication of his new story of village life, the "Stone-Cutter of Saint-Poir." The Paris Correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* complains in this connexion, that the thoughts of Lamartine's shepherds are not concentrated on their field or their vineyard, their cow and their pig, as every true peasant's are, but are occupied with the majesty and goodness of God, with systems of government, and schemes of political or social regeneration. Though here and there, there are well written pages, they are tarnished by others of the loosest, the most wishy-washy, slipshod stuff it is possible to conceive."

A Spanish bookseller advertises Robinson Crusoe as "a precious book, of such extraordinary events that they are unequalled; the reading of it the most diverting and instructive that can be had. And not only does it serve for the instruction and recreation of all classes of society, but its morality is such that the most timid person may read it without fear that its maxims will cause any prejudice; and, indeed, with the full assurance that he will find in it a calming power which will give him strength to support with resignation the misfortunes connected with our miserable existence."

There are 125 monthly, and 14 weekly literary periodicals published in Holland, of which 32 are devoted to Protestant theology, 6 to Catholic theology, 24 to languages, 8 to instruction, 18 to literary criticism, &c.

The approaching publication of the memoirs left by Balzac, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Atlas*, to be printed, according to his desire, without erasure or addition, has given rise to many a feeling of terror in the minds of his most intimate friends. It had been the custom of the deceased author, for more than twenty years of his life, to note down in writing every event which struck him as affording a novel page of human nature; and as he mixed much with the world,

and was much consulted by friends of every degree, the revelations of Parisian society are anticipated as fearful. His custom of extorting letters from his friends upon the subject at issue, under pretence of possessing an imperfect memory, and his method of classing them, will render his memoirs one of the completest scandalous tableaux of the nineteenth century which could ever be presented to the contemplation of posterity. Opposition to the publication has already been offered, but without success, and the princess-widow is now busily engaged with the preparations for its appearance in the month of May.

One of the last anecdotes (before his reported capture and death) of the Italian bandit Il Passatore, the splendid melo-dramatic hero of Forlimpopoli in the adventure of putting the town under contribution while keeping guard on the population in the theatre, exhibits him as suddenly making his appearance in the public square of Prada, in the diocese of Faenza, where the inhabitants were assembled, and preparing to go to church. Il Passatore was barefoot; he made everybody stop and show him his shoes, and, finding a pair which fitted him, he took possession of them, and paid their value. Meanwhile, an Austrian soldier of the line made his appearance; the bandit fired upon and wounded him, and then escaped with his companions.

"Charity," says the London *Leader*, "is not to be bearded. Paul interdicted hats. Austria has made the Lombards shave. Certain manufacturers in the North have been forcing their men to crop their hair. The Leicester Square Soup Society will not grant relief to those who wear mustachios or beards. It is evident that institutions are endangered by hair and hats."

It is stated from St. Petersburg, that on the joint proposition of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and the Historical and Philological Society of that city, the Russian Government has decided that the thousandth anniversary of the Russian Empire, which, according to the historians of that country, dates from the year 852, shall be celebrated next year with the greatest pomp in all the cities and large towns of the European and Asiatic provinces of Russia.

#### PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR.

##### ANNOUNCEMENTS, ETC.

An addition is made to the intelligence of Nassau street (so full of lawyers at the Wall street end and of publishers at the other) in the opening of the Bookselling and Publishing establishment of Messrs. Akerman & Ormsby.

Their circular announces that all the current books, cheap publications, magazines, reviews, serials, &c., may be found in their stock or will be supplied by them on the lowest terms, and in the most prompt and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Ormsby was for a long time actively engaged in the large cheap publication house of H. Long & Bro.

Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia, have in press a work on Operative Surgery, adapted to the practice of American Surgeons, the illustrations of which will be from Steel Engravings (colored) in the best style of the art. In addition to original Drawings representing the more important operations of the surgeons of our own country, the illustrations will embody the beautiful plates of Bernard and Huette now publishing in Paris, and are to be in all respects equal to those of the French artists. It is anticipated that the work will be published early in July, 1851.

##### LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE 19TH OF APRIL TO THE 3D OF MAY.

Anderson (W. W.)—*Jamaica and the Americans*. 8vo. pp. 32 (Stanford & Swords).  
Buttman (P.)—*A Greek Grammar for the Use of High Schools and Universities*—revised by his Son, Alexander Buttman, and translated by Edward Robinson. 8vo. pp. 517 (Harper & Bros).  
Barry (P.)—*The Fruit Garden*, with 150 illustrations. 12mo. pp. 395 (C. Scribner).

Bulwer Lytton (Sir E.)—*King Arthur*. 2 vols. 16mo. pp. 248, 256 (Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson).  
Cheever (Rev. H. T.)—*Autobiography and Memorials of Captain Obadiah Conger*. 18mo. pp. 266 (Harper & Bros).  
Cooper (J. F.)—*The Two Admirals*. A Tale. Revised. 16mo. pp. 576 (G. P. Putnam).  
Cicero on the Immortality of the Soul. With English Notes by Thomas Chase. 12mo. pp. 208 (Cambridge, John Bartlett).  
Complete Florist; or, Flower Gardener. 12mo. pp. 108 (Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson).  
Disturnell (J.)—*American and European Railway and Steamship Guide*. Maps. 18mo. pp. 168.  
Fenelon—*The Education of a Daughter*. 12mo. pp. 237 (Murphy & Co.).  
Female Jesuit; or, the Spy in the Family. 12mo. pp. 353 (M. W. Dodd).  
Haskins (R. W.)—*Art and Artists*. 8vo. pp. 70 (Buffalo, A. M. Clapp & Co.).  
Holy Bible. With 200 illustrations in Oil Colors, in from 50 to 60 parts. Parts 1-3. 4to. pp. 38 (Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson).  
Hammond (J. H.)—*An Oration on the Life, Character, and Services of J. C. Calhoun*, delivered at Charleston, Nov. 21, 1850. 8vo. pp. 73 (Charleston, J. C. Walker & James).  
Irving (W.)—*Works*, Vol. XV. *The Alhambra*. 16mo. pp. 425 (G. P. Putnam).  
Kitchen and Fruit Garden (The Complete) for Popular and General Use. 12mo. pp. 118 (T. B. Peterson).  
Knowlson (J. C.)—*The Complete Farrier; or, Horse Doctor*. 8vo. pp. 64 (Phila., T. B. Peterson).  
Leonard Normandale; or, the Three Brothers. 8vo. pp. 128 (H. Long & Bro.).  
Labrec (L.)—*Rebels and Tories; or, the Blood of the Mohawk*. 8vo. pp. 302 (Dewitt & Davenport).  
Martell (Martha)—*Second Love*. 12mo. pp. 356 (G. P. Putnam).  
Martyr (Rev. H.)—*Journal and Letters*. Edited by Rev. J. Wilberforce. 12mo. pp. 466 (M. W. Dodd).  
Mapleson (T. W. G.)—*A Hand Book of Heraldry*, illustrated. 4to. pp. 60 (John Wiley).  
Mayo (W. S.)—*Romance Dust from the Historic Placer*. 16mo. pp. 284 (G. P. Putnam).  
Marsh (C. C.)—*Science of Double Entry Book-keeping Simplified*. 8vo. pp. 218 (Phila., Hogan & Thompson).  
Nicholson (Mrs. A.)—*Annals of the Famine in Ireland, 1847-49*. 12mo. pp. 336 (E. French).  
Opyke (G.)—*A Treatise on Political Economy*. 12mo. pp. 339 (G. P. Putnam).  
Parodi (Teresa) and the Italian Opera. By Clercpret. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 159 (W. B. Parsons).  
Robinson (H. N.)—*Mathematical Recreations; containing Solutions of many very difficult and important Equations*. 8vo. pp. 88 (Albany E. H. Pease & Co.).  
Ruskin (John)—*The Stones of Venice*. Vol. I.—*The Foundations*. Illustrated by the Author. 8vo. pp. 435 (John Wiley).  
Squier (E. G.)—*American Archaeological Researches*. No. 1—*The Serpent Symbol, and the Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature in America*. 8vo. pp. 254 (Putnam).  
Stuart (Moses)—*A Commentary on Ecclesiastes*. 12mo. pp. 300 (G. P. Putnam).  
Tupper (M. F.)—*Complete Works*. In 4 vols. Vol. I. 16mo. pp. 448 (Phila., E. H. Butler & Co.).  
The Temple: Devoted to Masonry, Literature, and Science. No. 1. 8vo. pp. 32 (Harrisburgh, Pa.).  
Willis (N. Parker)—*Harry Graphs; or, Sketches of Scenery, Celebrity, and Society, taken from Life*. 12mo. pp. 364 (Charles Scribner).  
Wainwright (W. J. M.) and Muhlenberg (Rev. W. A.)—*The Choir and Family Psalter; being the Psalms and Canticles arranged for Chanting, to which is prefixed a Selection of Chants*. 4to. pp. 237. (Stanford & Swords).  
Words in Earnest. By Rev. W. W. Everts, J. W. Alexander, and G. B. Cheever. 12mo. pp. 168. (E. H. Fletcher).  
Wordsworth (C. D. D.)—*Elements of Instruction concerning the Church, for the Use of Young Persons*. Edited by H. D. Evans. 12mo. pp. 282. (H. Hooker, Phila.).  
Watson (J. M. D.)—*Thermal Ventilation, and other Sanitary Improvements Applicable to Public Buildings, and recently adopted at the New York Hospital: a Discourse delivered at the Hospital, Feb. 8, 1851*. 8vo. pp. 41. (W. W. Rose).

#### Littell's Living Age.—No. 364, 124 Cts.

##### CONTENTS.

1. Cromwell and his Contemporaries, *Chambers's Papers for the People*.
  2. Dahomey and the Dahomans, *Examiner*.
  3. New Theory of the Central Heat of the Earth, *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*.
  4. Wolves, *Bentley's Miscellany*.
  5. My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life, Chaps. XIII. to XXV., *Blackwood's Magazine*.
  6. On being a Grandfather, *Leigh Hunt's Journal*.
  7. The Late Countess of Charleville, *Morning Chronicle*.
  8. Titles and their Value, *Examiner*.
- FOURTY: Likeness in Difference.
- SHORT ARTICLES: Increase of the Nail and Hair in Man; Pope Gregory the Great and the Emperor Trajan; An Ancient Art Rediscovered; Census of the People; Siege Conspiracies and State Alarms.

Published weekly at Six Dollars a year by E. LITTELL & Co., Boston, and sold by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, New York. my31t

*Sale (in England) of Rare Books relating to America.*

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON,**  
Auctioneers of Literary Property,  
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

At their Great Room, 191 Piccadilly, London,

On **WEDNESDAY, June 4,**  
and the following day,

**A CURIOUS, VALUABLE, AND RARE LIBRARY,**

Including a Collection of Interesting Works relating to

**AMERICA AND ITS TERRITORIES;**

Their History, Natural History, Progress, Language, and Literature;

ALSO

Relating to Mexico, East and West Indies, etc.; several very curious Voyages, Travels, and Itineraries, including some pieces of the utmost rarity, a few curious works in the Indian Language, and a very extensive and highly interesting Collection of Maps and Charts in the finest condition.

Catalogues may now be had of G. P. Putnam, New York; John Pennington, Philadelphia; and Messrs. Little & Brown of Boston.

\* Commissions (accompanied by a reference in London) will be executed by the Auctioneers without charge. a96 2t

**ORVILLE A. ROORBACH,**

155 Broadway (up stairs), New York,

Would inform the Trade that he receives regularly as issued, the NEW PUBLICATIONS of the following Houses:—*Blanchard & Lea; A. Hart; H. E. Baird; Lindsay & Blakiston; J. W. Moore; Lippincott, Grambo & Co; Phillips, Sampson & Co.; Crosby & Nichols; Ticknor, Reed & Fields; Little & Brown; Gould & Lincoln, E. H. Pease & Co., &c.* He keeps on hand a supply of all the publications of the houses in Italy, of those not so indicated he keeps their best and most salable Books only. The observation of what is going on in the publishing world, necessary to keep the Bibliotheca Americana "posted up," brings to his notice many valuable Books published not only in the smaller cities, but in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, that would hardly reach New York unless ordered. Of such of these as he may consider there will be a demand for, moderate supplies will be kept on hand.

Orders from the Trade solicited, and they may rely on the very lowest prices for cash, or cash at the end of each month.

To those Booksellers out of town who may not have direct communication with the publishing houses of this city, he would, as a matter of accommodation, offer such Books at the publisher's lowest cash prices not excepting those of the Barons of Cliff street.

To publishers who issue a Book occasionally only, he would suggest that by sending him a few copies as soon as published they would be introduced to the notice of the Trade, and thereby the sale of the Work promoted. a5 1f

**THE KICKLEBURYS ON THE RHINE.**

**The Weekly New Yorker.**

**WM. FAIRMAN & CHAS. D. STUART,**  
EDITORS.

PUBLISHED AT  
**ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,**  
IN ADVANCE,

At the Office of the Daily New Yorker,

**100 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,**

Contains complete the First Edition, in this country, of this last and most popular of

**THACKERAY'S**

*Inimitable Sketches of Society.*

THE WEEKLY NEW YORKER

**THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION.**

Address

**WILLIAM FAIRMAN,**

m1 1f

100 Nassau street.

**NOW READY, THE REVISED EDITION OF FRANK FORESTER'S FISH AND FISHING.**

**JUST PUBLISHED, THE THIRD EDITION OF FRANK FORESTER'S FISH AND FISHING,**

*Illustrated from Nature by the Author,*

**HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, Esq.,**

*Author of "Field Sports," &c.*

This edition has been entirely revised, and much valuable information added, together with **THE SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME** heretofore issued in a separate form; and **TWENTY ADDITIONAL EMBELLISHMENTS**, making in all nearly **ONE HUNDRED HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS.**

**With a Carefully Engraved Steel Plate of Twenty-four Elegantly Colored Flies,** making the most attractive pictorial volume that has appeared in this country, "equal in value and interest alike to the Sportsman and Naturalist," and forming a standard work on the subject of Angling.

One volume, handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$3 00.

**STRINGER & TOWNSEND, 223 BROADWAY.**

**CHARLES SCRIBNER**

HAS JUST PUBLISHED

**A NEW BOOK FROM MR. WILLIS.**

**HURRY-GRAPHS:**

*Or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society.*

*Taken from Life.*

By **N. PARKER WILLIS.**

1 vol. 12mo.

No portion of this book has appeared in Mr. Willis's works, previously published.

CONTENTS.

**SCENERY.**—Rural Letters from Plymouth—Cape Cod Walton—The Delaware—Montrose—Lake Mahopac—The Hudson—Greenwood Lake—The Highlands, &c.

**CELEBRITIES.**—Old Whitey and General Taylor—Edward Everett—Emerson—Culbourn and Benton—Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler—Daniel Webster under the Spell of Jenny Lind's Music—Sir Henry Bulwer—Samuel Lover—Mrs. Anna Bishop—Grace Greenwood—Feminine Cooper—Fredrika Bremer—Edgar Poe—Whipple—Irving—Jenny Lind, etc.

**SOCIETY.**—Fashion and Intellect in New York—Want of Married Belles—Married Ladies and their Daughters—Society and Manners in New York—Manners at Watering Places—Opera Manners—Wedding Etiquettes—Usages, Etiquettes, etc.—Society News—Shawl Aristocracy—May Day in New York—Fair Play to "The Spirits," etc.

"They are copies from the kaleidoscope of the hour."

C. S. publishes, uniform with the above, Willis's Select Works, comprising

**RURAL LETTERS, etc.**  
**PEOPLE I HAVE MET, etc.**  
**LIFE HERE AND THERE, etc.**

**THE FRUIT GARDEN;**

*A Treatise intended to Illustrate and Explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees:*

The Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning, and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c.; the laying out and arranging different kinds of Orchards and Gardens, the Selection of Suitable Varieties for different Purposes and Localities, Gathering and Preserving Fruits, Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects, Descriptions and Uses of Implements, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIGURES,

Representing different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, and Implements, &c., &c.

By **P. BARRY.**

Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York.

1 vol. 12mo.

*To be published immediately.*

**LIFE OF ALGERNON SIDNEY;** with Sketches of Some of his Contemporaries, and Extracts from his Correspondence and Political Writings. By **G. A. VAN SANTVOORD.** 1 vol. 12mo.

**A GRANDMOTHER'S RECOLLECTIONS.** By **Ellen Rodman.** 1 vol. with Illustrations.

**THE GLENNES:** a Family History. By **J. L. McConnel.** 1 vol. 12mo.

**CHARLES SCRIBNER,**

(Late Baker & Scribner),

36 Park Row, and 145 Nassau street.

a96 2t

**SCIENTIFIC BOOKSTORE,**

**390 BROADWAY**

(Nearly opposite the Irving House), removed from 169 Fulton street.

**H. BAILLIERE**

Takes this opportunity of announcing that he has within the last six months made considerable additions to his stock, and that he has now for sale

A LARGE COLLECTION OF  
**STANDARD AND VALUABLE**

**ENGLISH AND FRENCH WORKS**

in every Department of Science (Anatomy, Medicine, Chemistry, Physics, Natural History, &c., &c.), together with many Modern Works of Philosophy. He continues to receive a case from Europe by almost every Steamer, and can guarantee the execution of orders for foreign Books or Journals most expeditiously.

Colleges, Libraries, &c., supplied with books (imported to order) duty free.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade, and books imported for the same on liberal terms. my3 1f

*Hamilton's Works.*

**C. S. FRANCIS & CO.**

HAVE NOW READY,

Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of the

**WORKS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.**

COMPRISING

**POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL WRITINGS,**

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Published from the original Manuscripts deposited in the Department of State by order of the Joint Library Committee of Congress.

EDITED BY **JOHN C. HAMILTON.**

"Hamilton deserves to be ranked among those men who have best understood the vital principles and essential conditions of Government, and in the Constitution of the United States there is not an element of order, strength, and durability, to the introduction of which Hamilton did not powerfully contribute."—*Guisot.*

**In Press.**

*Elizabeth Barrett Browning's New Volume of Poems.*

**CASA GUIDI WINDOWS.**

*Likewise by the same author,*

**PROMETHEUS BOUND,**

**AND OTHER POEMS**

Not included in the previous volumes published by us.

**SLOVENLY KATE.**

From the German. By **MADAME CHATELIN.**

*To match Slovenly Peter.*

**C. S. FRANCIS & CO.,**

m3 2t

253 Broadway



NEW VOLUMES OF  
**BOHN'S LIBRARIES**  
Just received.

**Standard Library.**

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. Volume 2.

**Classical Library.**

HOMER'S ILIAD. Translated by Buckley.

HOMER'S ODYSSEY. do.

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES. do.

**Illustrated Library.**

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE, with 40 Engravings.

Orders solicited for these and the previous volumes, of which a supply is now in hand.

BANGS BROTHER & CO.,

Trade Sale Rooms, 13 Park Row.

my33t

*Kaltschmidt's Latin Dictionary, Complete.*

**BLANCHARD & LEA,**

PHILADELPHIA,

Will Publish Next Week,

**A SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE  
LATIN LANGUAGE.**

BY DR. J. H. KALTSCHMIDT,  
In Two Parts.

I.—LATIN-ENGLISH. II.—ENGLISH-LATIN.  
Forming one very thick volume, royal 18mo., of about 850 double-columned pages.

Also, to be had separate,

Part I.—LATIN-ENGLISH, of nearly 500 pages.

\* II.—ENGLISH-LATIN, of nearly 400 pages.

Notwithstanding that the First Part of this work has been published but very recently, it has commanded the approbation of a very large number of the most experienced teachers in the country, as supplying in a convenient form and at a very low price, a desideratum to the younger student, whom the larger and more comprehensive lexicons serve frequently rather to confuse than to assist. With this view the object of the author has been to preserve clearness in connexion with the utmost possible condensation and brevity, while the publishers have endeavored, in the typographical execution of the work, to combine a clear and distinct text and arrangement with great cheapness. That these objects have been attained is proved by the numerous testimonials with which they have been favored.

[From Prof. HUDSON, Oberlin College, April 21, 1851.]

"I can cheerfully say that I have never seen a Latin lexicon which condenses into so small a compass so copious a vocabulary, and such minute and accurate definitions with so exact a notation of the quantity of syllables. It is a treasure of which those who know the value will not be disposed to deprive themselves. I shall feel it to be my duty to recommend the work to all my pupils, and to others who may need a help of this kind."

[From the Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Hamden, Ct.]

"The Lexicon especially delights me. It is just what has been wanted as a School Dictionary. The novel feature of tracing the etymology of each word gives it a peculiar value, rendering it of double advantage to the student in the acquisition of languages."

[From Professor CLEVELAND.]

"Philadelphia, March 1, 1851.

"You have done a very great service to the cause of Classical Education in publishing the 'School Dictionary of the Latin Language,' by Dr. J. H. Kaltschmidt. We needed something of the kind very much. The larger dictionaries of Leverett and Andrews are excellent for advanced scholars, but I have found, in my experience, that younger students were confused by the multiplicity of definitions and examples in them, and I have therefore long wanted to see a work better adapted to their wants and capacities. This desideratum you have very happily supplied."

"The great fault of Manuals of this kind for schools and Colleges, is the unwieldy mass of useless quotations from the learned languages, introduced to illustrate, but which generally serve rather to confuse the signification of words. This Lexicon defines briefly and lucidly the meaning of the word sought; it shows you how it is used in various authors, by quotations indeed, but by quotations strictly rendered, or introduced as illustrations by implication; and, what is a merit peculiarly its own, it gives, as far as it is practicable, the Etymology of each word, traced not only to its Latin and Greek origin, but to roots or kindred forms in the cognate languages of the great Indo-Germanic family. Withal, the book, though comprising a vast deal of matter, is only an 18mo. vol., neat and handy to the use."—*Richmond Enquirer*.

Teachers desirous of examining this work, will be supplied on application to the Publishers. m3 if

**G. P. Putnam will speedily Publish:  
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY,**

In Monthly volumes, each to contain 320 pages, and from 50 to 100 engravings. Neatly bound in cloth.

The Series will commence with

*The Ruined Cities of the East, with 56 Illustrations on wood.*

1 vol. 12mo. cloth.

*The Book of English Songs and Ballads.*

1 vol. 12mo. cloth.

*Boswell's Life of Johnson, Vol. I., with Notes, and 63 fine Illustrations on wood.*

*The Water Witch, by Fenimore Cooper.*

THE AUTHOR'S REVISED EDITION.

With New Prefaces, Notes, &c. 12mo. cloth, \$1 25. Completing the Series of THE CHOICE WORKS OF FENIMORE COOPER. In 12 vols. cloth.

*Capt. Wilkes's Voyage Round the World.*

1 vol. royal 8vo. with numerous plates, \$3.

*Wilkes's Exploring Expedition.*

New Edition, with all the beautiful illustrations on Steel and Wood. 5 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, price \$15.

*Para; or, Scenes and Adventures on the Banks of the Amazon.*

By J. E. WARREN. 1 vol. 12mo.

*Drawing for Schools:*

A Method by which all the members of a large class are taught to draw at once with neatness, uniformity, and accuracy. In 6 Parts.

By B. H. COE.

*Swallow Barn.*

By J. P. KENNEDY. Revised Edition, with Illustrations.

*Lord Morpeth's Travels in the United States:*

Also his Lecture on the Poetry of Pope. 12mo. cloth.

*Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Heroines of Shakspeare.*

Part V., Meg and Alice. With an Engraving on Steel.

*Dickens's Household Words.*

Part 1, Volume III, 25 cents. To be continued in Monthly Parts.

*Journal of the American Oriental Society.*

Second Volume (complete in itself.)

my 3

**MISS SOUTHWORTH'S NEW WORK.**

**THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.**

**D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH THIS WEEK.**

**THE MOTHER-IN-LAW;**

**OR, THE ISLE OF RAYS. A TALE.**

By EMMA D. E. NEVITT SOUTHWORTH,

Author of "The Deserted Wife," etc., etc.

One Volume octavo, about 300 pages, paper cover, 38 cents.

This graphic and stirring tale is one of the most agreeable of Mrs. Southworth's works; the scenes are laid in the early days of old Virginia, when her sons and daughters might almost vie with the Europeans in grandeur and aristocratic pride and dignity; it is told with dramatic interest. "The authoress of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular."

**D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH,**

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

**THE DESERTED WIFE. A TALE.**

One volume 8vo. paper cover, 38 cents.

Mrs. Southworth is a writer of remarkable genius and originality, manifesting wonderful power in the vivid depicting of character, and in her glowing description of scenery. Hagor, the heroine of "the Deserted Wife," is a magnificent being, while Raymond, Gusti, and Mr. Withers are not merely names, but existences; they live and move before us, each acting in accordance with his peculiar nature.—*Phila. Post*.

**SHANNONDALE. A NOVEL.**

One vol. 8vo. paper cover, 38 cents.

"Shannondale is a tale of absorbing interest. The plot of the story is ingenious, well planned, and well carried out."

No. 28, containing 40 illustrations, Price 25 cents.

**Dictionary of Mechanics, Machines, Engine Work, and Engineering.**

*Designed for the Use of Working Men and those intended for the Engineering Profession,*

To be concluded in 40 numbers, forming two large octavo volumes

Heads of Contents and Illustrations in this Number:—Materials—Mechanical Powers—Mechanical Power of Steam—Mensuration—Metals and Alloys—Metallurgy—Microscopes.

"This work is a necessary of life for the whole nation of engineers."

"The field of knowledge embraced in this great and valuable work is vast."

"The interest and value of the work increases with every number."

"This great work is a perfect Bibliotheca of the Arts and Sciences as developed in Mechanics."

**D. A. & Co. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:**

A TREATISE ON THE STEAM ENGINE. Edited by John Bourne. With over 300 Illustrations. 4to. \$6.

A CATECHISM of the Steam Engine. By John Bourne.—A new edition. 16mo. 75 cents.

A GENERAL THEORY OF BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION. By Hermann Haust, C. E., with Practical Illustrations.

8vo. \$3.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEERS' JOURNAL for April. With numerous illustrations. Price 35

cents per No., or \$3 per year.

m3

# EL MAESTRO DE INGLES; OR, OLLENDORFF'S SYSTEM FOR A SPANIARD TO LEARN TO READ, WRITE, AND SPEAK THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; WITH A FIGURED PRONUNCIATION OF THE ENGLISH WORDS.

Edited by  
**F. G. VINGUT,**  
Professor of the Spanish Language in the City of New York. One volume, 12mo.  
**KEY TO THE ABOVE.**  
One volume, 12mo.

PUBLISHED BY

ROE LOCKWOOD &amp; SON, American and Foreign Booksellers, 411 Broadway, New York.

THE WRITINGS OF  
REV. WALTER COLTON, U.S.N.

PUBLISHED BY  
A. S. BARNES & Co., 51 John Street,

Embracing the following Works, viz:—  
DECK AND PORT.

One volume, with beautiful tinted Engravings, Price \$1 25.

THREE YEARS IN CALIFORNIA,  
With Illustrations and Portraits, Price \$1 25.

The above works are full of interest, and are read by thousands with great delight.

## In Press:

The following works from the pen of this lamented author will speedily appear, under the editorship of the Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, author of "The Whale and its Captors," &c.

SHIP AND SHORE, IN THE MEDITERRANEAN,  
With Two Steel Plates.

LAND AND LEE IN THE BOSPHORUS;  
Or, Notes on Constantinople and Athens, with Plates; also  
THE SEA AND THE SAILOR;  
Or, Notes on Italy, and other Sketches. Together with a  
Mémorial of Mr. Colton. With a Portrait on Steel.

A. S. BARNES & Co., Publishers, 51 John St.

Just Published,  
WRIGHT'S ORTHOGRAPHY New edition.  
NORTHEND'S DICTATION EXERCISES.  
FULTON & EASTMAN'S BOOK-KEEPING, by Single  
and Double Entry. a12

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
METALLIC PENS FOR ALL  
WRITERS!!**

**Manufacturer's Warehouse,  
No. 91 John Street, New York,**

Where a large Stock of these well-known Pens, suitable  
for every description of writing, may always be found  
and which are offered to the Trade on liberal terms.

## MR. GILLOTT

Desires to Caution the Public against the  
Practices of certain Pretended Manufactur-  
ers of Steel Pens,

Who, by assuming the style and character of  
**LABELS,**

with the same Names, Descriptions, and Desig-  
nating Numbers, as his Pens, seek to impose on  
buyers!

## OBSERVE!

All Packages or Boxes of JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS  
have a Fac-simile of his signature on the reverse side.

None others are genuine, and the Public is advised fur-  
ther, that in all cases where his Numbers, and the phrase-  
ology of his Labels are adopted by other Parties (with es-  
pecial reference to his No. 303), THE PENS are NOT made  
by him, though asserted so to be.

HENRY OWEN,  
AGENT.

n134f

## New Books in Preparation

BY

A. HART (LATE CAREY AND HART),  
126 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

\* \* \* Early orders from the Trade solicited.

- I. THE LONDON YEAR BOOK OF FACTS for  
1851, by Jno. Timbs. In one vol. 18mo. cloth.
- II. THE PRACTICAL DYER'S GUIDE, comprising  
800 Receipts, and which treats of every descrip-  
tion of Dyeing.
- III. THE AMERICAN COTTON SPINNER'S  
Guide and Carder's Assistant, by the late Robert  
H. Baird. Uniform with "The Engineer's  
Pocket Book."
- IV. NEIL Gwynne; or, the Court of the Stuarts:  
an Historical Novel. 8vo.
- V. MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF MARY QUEEN  
of Scots, by Miss Benger, author of "Anne  
Boleyn." 2 vols. 16mo., cloth extra gilt (uniform  
with Memoirs of Josephine).
- VI. THE DENNINGS AND THEIR BEAUX, by  
Miss Leslie.
- VII. MEMOIRS OF THE QUEENS OF FRANCE, by  
Mrs. Forbes (uniform with Memoirs of Maria  
Antoinette).
- VIII. THE LADIES' HISTORICAL LIBRARY. 5  
vols. post 8vo. scarlet cloth.
- IX. THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL, a Hand  
Book for Machinists, Wagon-Makers, Hardware  
Manufacturers, &c., &c., by Frederick Overman,  
author of "Manufacture of Iron." 1 vol. 18mo.
- X. THE WIDOW RUGBY'S HUSBAND AND A  
Night at the Ugly Man's, by J. J. Hooper, Esq.,  
author of "Adventures of Simcox Sugar," with  
Original designs.
- XI. MACAULAY'S MISCELLANIES. A new and  
Revised Edition. 5 vols. post 8vo. (vol. 1 nearly  
ready).
- XII. PEPYS'S DIARY, from the last London Edition,  
in monthly volumes.
- XIII. STUART'S DICTIONARY OF ARCHITEC-  
ture, with 1000 Copperplate Engravings. 2 vols.  
8vo.
- XIV. RENA: a Novel, by Miss Caroline Lee Heutz,  
author of "Linda."
- XV. PENCIL SKETCHES, a Series of Novelettes, by  
Miss Leslie. In 2 vols. 12mo., cloth gilt.
- XVI. THE CONFESSOR. A Novel. 3 vols. in one.
- XVII. THE BRIDAL AND BRIDLE; or, the Honey  
Moon at the East. A Novel. In one volume.
- XVIII. A NEW VOLUME OF SKETCHES, by the au-  
thor of "Major Jones's Courtship."
- XIX. THOMAS'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, from  
the new English Edition.
- XX. EIGHT YEARS IN CUBA, by G. Taylor. 1 vol.
- XXI. MARSHALL HALL ON DETERMINATION  
of Blood to the Head. &c., &c., &c. m22

**JOHN W. ORR,**  
**Engraver & Wood,**

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public  
that he still continues the business of

## WOOD ENGRAVING,

in all its branches, at his old place, 75 NASSAU STREET,  
where, with his long experience and superior advantages,  
he is enabled to execute all orders in his line, however  
large, in a superior style, with the utmost dispatch, and  
on reasonable terms. His facilities for doing all kinds of  
work are unsurpassed.

J. W. ORR,  
75 Nassau st. New York.

a3 1f

## SECOND SERIES, NOW READY.

### Characteristics of Literature,

ILLUSTRATED BY THE

GENIUS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN,

BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN,

Author of "Thoughts on the Poets," "Artist Life," &c.

### CONTENTS:

The Novelist, . . .	Manzoni.
The Naturalist, . . .	Humboldt.
The Correspondent, . . .	Madame De Sevigné.
The Philosopher, . . .	Horne Tooke.
The Magazine Writer, . . .	Wilson.
The Censor, . . .	Steele.
The Critic, . . .	Hazlitt.
The Orator, . . .	Everett.
The Reformer, . . .	Godwin.
The Dramatist, . . .	Talfourd.
The Traveller, . . .	Beckford.

In one volume, 12mo.

The general plan and execution of the first volume of  
this work having met with so much favor in the literary  
world, both in this country and abroad, the author has  
been induced to prepare a second series, as above, thus  
carrying out the plan, and completing the work.

### Contents of the First Series:

The Philosopher, . . .	Sir Thomas Browne.
The Dilettante, . . .	Shenstone.
The Moralist, . . .	William Ellery Channing.
The Wit, . . .	Dean Swift.
The Philanthropist, . . .	William Roscoe.
The Humorist, . . .	Charles Lamb.
The Historian, . . .	T. Babington Macaulay.
The Idealist, . . .	John Sterling.
The Rhetorician, . . .	Edmund Burke.
The Scholar, . . .	Mark Akenside.
The Biographer, . . .	Final Memorials of Lamb & Keats.

"The name of Tuckerman is sufficient assurance that,  
both as regards style and matter, this book is a good one.  
It is a series of analytical portraits of celebrated writers in  
different departments of literature, each designed to illus-  
trate some particular phase of mind. To say that these  
portraits are tastefully, correctly, and impartially drawn,  
would be halting praise. They are vivid, life-like pic-  
tures. They make us so well acquainted with each indi-  
vidual mind, that we soon become half inclined to think  
we see the author in bodily form before us, with his pecu-  
liar characteristics stamped upon his features."—N. Y.  
Courier and Enquirer.

A few copies of the 1st and 2d series, bound to match.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Publishers,  
a12 1f Philadelphia.

**ENGRAVING**

THE Subscriber would inform Authors, Publishers, and  
Printers, that he still continues to carry on the busi-  
ness of ENGRAVING ON WOOD, in all its branches.  
His facilities are such that he is enabled to execute all  
orders promptly, and in every style of the Art, upon the  
most reasonable terms; while the experience of many  
years enables him to feel perfect confidence in his efforts  
to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their  
patronage. N. ORR, No. 151 Fulton street,  
Jy20 3m New York.



## JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. SPRING'S NEW BOOK.

## FIRST THINGS.

2 vols. octavo.

*A Series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Principles Revealed to Mankind.*

Included among them is the

Discourse delivered by Dr. SPRING on Thanksgiving Day.

DR. SPENCER'S CELEBRATED WORK,

## A PASTOR'S SKETCHES.

One volume 12mo.

MRS. KNIGHT'S

## NEW MEMOIR OF HANNAH MORE.

One volume 12mo. Elegantly illustrated.

SATURDAY, 19th.

LETTERS AND JOURNAL OF  
HENRY MARTYN.

1 volume 12mo.

## THE FEMALE JESUIT ;

## OR, THE SPY IN THE FAMILY.

1 volume 12mo.

M. W. DODD,

a19 3t

BRICK CHURCH CHAPEL.

## Just Published.

NEWMAN'S

## FIRST BOOK IN PHYSIOLOGY.

INCLUDING

ANATOMY AND THE LAWS OF HYGIENE.

Illustrated by numerous Engravings.

By JOHN B. NEWMAN, M.D.,

President of Harrodsburg Female Academy,  
Harrodsburg, Ky.

CADDY &amp; BURGESS,

60 John street.

New York, March 10, 1851.

m15 1f

## Drawing Lessons.

## ROBERT B. COLLINS

Has just Published :

ABBOTT'S COMMON SCHOOL  
DRAWING-CARDS.

## Landscapes, No. 1.

A SERIES OF FORTY DRAWING-LESSONS

(ON CARDS).

Designed by S. H. COB, with Instructions on the back of  
each Card, by

JACOB AND JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Neatly put up in cases, price Fifty Cents.

A NEW EDITION.

ROBERT B. COLLINS,  
254 Pearl street, N. Y.

a26 2t

J. H. RICHARDSON,  
ENGRAVER ON WOOD,  
IN THE

First Style of the Art,

Combined with Moderate Charges and Punctual Delivery

90 Fulton Street, New York.

a19 6t

## NEW WORKS NOW IN PRESS,

FOR SPEEDY PUBLICATION, BY

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, AND COMPANY,  
BOSTON.

## Sketches of European Cities.

By WILLIAM WARE, author of "Zenobia; or, Letters from Palmyra," "Aurelian," &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## The Religion of Geology, and its Collateral Sciences.

By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D., President of Amherst College, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## Margaret: a Tale of the Real and Ideal.

By the Author of "RICHARD EDNEY; or, the Governor's Family."

## The Worcester Pulpit:

With Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Sketches. By Rev. ELAM SMALLEY, D.D.

## The True Remedy for Woman's Wrongs.

By CATHARINE E. BEECHER.

## Shakspeare. Nos. 36 and 37.

Forming the concluding Numbers of the BOSTON EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS. When complete it will embrace Thirty-eight splendid Steel Engravings, executed in the highest style of the Art.

P. S. &amp; Co. have recently Published.

SHAKSPEARE'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS. 1 vol. 8vo. \$1 50.

THE BANKER'S COMMON-PLACE BOOK. 1 vol. 12mo. 50 cents in cloth; 37½ cents in paper.

THE BANKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1851. 1 volume 8vo. 25 cents in paper; 50 cents in cloth. ap 19 6t

## NEW BOOKS,

## Cheap Publications, Magazines, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## AKARMAN &amp; ORMSBY,

## PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

Beg leave to call the attention of

*Booksellers, Magazine Carriers, Canvassers, Dealers and Peddlers in New Publications, Magazines, and Cheap Books generally,*

to their new BOOK AND PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT, at the corner of ANN and NASSAU STREETS, New York, where can be found a large and varied assortment of all the most recent

## CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, MAGAZINES, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

which their large facilities and peculiar arrangements enable them to sell to the Trade at Publishers' lowest prices.

A. &amp; O. pledge the most unremitting care, promptitude, and attention to all who will favor them with patronage, and assure the Trade that nothing shall be wanting on their side to give their customers the most unqualified satisfaction.

## City Dealers, Peddlers, Carriers, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

will find on our counter the Latest Issues of all Publishing Houses, both in the BOOK and PERIODICAL lines, and every attention on the part of the Proprietors to make it their interest to favor us with their business.

## Country Dealers

will find us early, prompt, and energetic, and they may feel assured that their orders will be filled with carefulness and despatch, and their goods packed and forwarded in the most compact, reliable, and expeditious manner.

## All the Magazines, and other Serials,

PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND ELSEWHERE,

will be found on our counter at their earliest hours of publication—an arrangement that will be found of special interest and importance to all City Dealers, Carriers, and Canvassers.

GEORGE AKARMAN,  
THOMAS ORMSBY,

Corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

my3 1t

# IMPORTANT MECHANICAL WORKS

*Being Prepared for Publication by*

**HENRY CAREY BAIRD**

(SUCCESSOR TO E. L. CAREY),  
PHILADELPHIA.

## The Practical Model Calculator,

FOR

The Engineer, Mechanic, Machinist, Manufacturer of Engine Work, Naval Architect, Miner, and Millwright.

By OLIVER BYRNE,

Civil and Military Engineer, Editor of the "Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine Work, and Engineering." Author of the "Companion for Mechanics," &c. &c.

*To be issued in Parts.*

Illustrated by numerous Engravings on wood, forming when completed one vol. large 8vo.

## A PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

## American Steam Engine,

WITH

*Its Application to Navigation, Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Illustrated by working drawings taken from the most approved Engines of the best makers.

By OLIVER BYRNE.

*The following are*

**NOW READY:**

**The American Miller and Millwright's Assistant.**

By

**WILLIAM CARTER HUGHES.**

Illustrated by numerous cuts of Machinery, &c. In one volume, 12mo.

## The Turner's Companion:

Containing Instructions in Concentric, Elliptic, and Eccentric Turning. Also, various Plates of Chucks, Tools, and Instruments; and Directions for using the Eccentric Cutter, Drill, Vertical Cutter, and Circular Rest. With Patterns, and Instructions for working them.

## The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden.

By PATRICK NEILL, LL.D.

Thoroughly revised and adapted to the climate and practice of the United States, by an American editor.

In the Fruit Department, the additions of the American editor will be found particularly full.

## The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

A new Edition. 12mo.

## The Dyer and Color-maker's Companion.

A new Edition.

## Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery.

FORTIETH EDITION.

a19

*Will be ready on Saturday, May 3d,*

A NEW AND CHARMING VOLUME OF NATURAL HISTORY.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

# EPISODES OF INSECT LIFE,

BY ACHETA DOMESTICA.

*Beautifully Illustrated. In Three Series.*

ONE VOLUME EACH.

FIRST SERIES.—INSECTS OF SPRING, will be ready May 3.

SECOND SERIES.—INSECTS OF SUMMER, in Press.

THIRD SERIES.—INSECTS OF AUTUMN, "

## Notices of the English Press:

Professor Nichol has done much to make astronomy a lightsome science; Mr. Miller, of Edinburgh, has thrown the influence of eloquent and powerful writing around the fishes and fossils of the old red sandstone. Neither, however, has produced a work equal in the particular above mentioned to the "Episodes of Insect Life."—Tait's Edinburgh Magazine

The whole pile of Natural History,—fable, poetry, theory, and fact,—is stuck over with quaint apothegms and shrewd maxims, deduced, for the benefit of man, from the contemplation of such tiny monitors as gnats and moths. Altogether, the book is curious and interesting, quaint and clever, genial and well informed.—Morning Chronicle.

We have seldom been in company with so entertaining a guide to the Insect World.—Athenæum.

Rich veins of humor in a groundwork of solid, yet entertaining information. Although lightness and amusement can find subject matter in every page, the under current of the "Episodes" is substance and accurate information.—Ladies' Newspaper.

A history of many of the more remarkable tribes and species, with a graphic and imaginative coloring, often equally original and happy, and accompanied both by accurate figures of species and ingenious fanciful vignettes.—Annual Address of the President of the Entomological Society.

This second series of "Episodes" is even more delightful than its predecessor. Never have entomological lessons been given in a happier strain. Young and old, wise and simple, grave and gay, cannot turn over its pages without deriving pleasure and information.—Sun.

The headpiece illustrations of each chapter are beautiful plates of the insects under description in all their stages capitally grouped, and with a scenic background full of playful fancy; while the tailpieces form a series of quaint vignettes, some of which are especially clever.—Atlas.

The book includes solid instruction as well as genial and captivating mirth. The scientific knowledge of the writer is thoroughly reliable.—Examiner.

PUBLISHED BY

**J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.**

a26 21

## FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES, CHARTERED COMPANIES, AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

## THE USURY LAWS.

## THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

FOR APRIL,

CONTAINS A FULL SYNOPSIS OF THE

LAWS OF EVERY STATE IN THE UNION,

upon the following heads, viz:

- I. THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.
- II. THE RATE OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL CONTRACTS.
- III. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF THE USURY LAWS.
- IV. DAMAGES ON PROTESTED INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
- V. DAMAGES ON PROTESTED FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

With the latest Statutes, and the Decisions of the State Courts. Also, a continuation of GILBART ON BANKING. Monthly, at \$5 00 per annum.

J. SMITH HOMANS,

111 Washington street, Boston.

## POPULAR WORKS ON FINANCE.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE contains the following FINANCE WORKS, Entire:

J. R. McCULLOCH ON INTEREST, USURY LAWS, EXCHANGE, MONEY, COINS, BULLION, &c., with Tables of Coins of all Nations. 8vo. pp. 144. 75 cents.  
CHRONICLES AND CHARACTERS OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. 8vo. pp. 100. 75 cents.  
GILBART'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BANKING. 8vo. pp. 458. \$2 50.  
BANKING LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND DECISIONS.

Also for Sale.

THE BANKERS' COMMON PLACE BOOK. 12mo. pp. 140. 50 cents.

THE BANKERS' ALMANAC, 1851. 8vo. pp. 130. 25 cents.

(This is printed at the University Press, Cambridge, on superfine paper—a complete Index to the Banks, Finances, Coins, Debt, &c., of the several States, and of Great Britain.)

The above may be had of Booksellers throughout the country. The Trade supplied by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston; A. HART, Philadelphia.

a26 21

G. P. PUTNAM, 155 Broadway, N. Y.



WORKS NOW IN PRESS,  
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED BY  
B. B. MUSSEY & CO., BOSTON.

**THE RANGERS;  
OR, THE TORY'S DAUGHTER.  
A TALE,**

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF VERMONT, AND  
THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN OF 1777.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS."

In one duodecimo volume of about four hundred pages.

This is thought to be the most spirited of Mr. Thompson's works.

**THE THEORY OF HUMAN PROGRESSION,**

AND

**NATURAL PROBABILITY OF A REIGN OF JUSTICE.**

"The charm that exercises the most powerful influence on the mind is derived less from a knowledge of that which is than from a perception of that which will be, even though the latter be nothing more than a new condition of a known existence."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

One volume 8vo., 550 pages.

From the London Edition.

**THE TRADITIONAL HISTORY,  
AND CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES OF THE OJIBWAY NATION.**

By G. COPWAY, OR KAH-GE-GA-GAH-BOWE,

Chief of the Ojibway Nation.

ILLUSTRATED BY DARLEY.

1 vol. 12mo.

**THE JENNY LIND GLEE BOOK :**

CONSISTING OF THE MOST POPULAR SONGS SUNG BY

MAD'LLE JENNY LIND;

ARRANGED FOR

Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass Voices; also Madrigals, Glee, Catches, Rounds,  
Quartets, &c.

SELECTED FROM DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS.

By DAVID PAINE.

m15.

**TICKNOR, REED, & FIELDS'S**

(BOSTON)

**LIST OF BOOKS IN PREPARATION.**

**1. THE BIOGRAPHY OF WORDSWORTH.**

By his Nephew, Rev. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D. Edited by Professor Henry Reed.

**2. THE NOONING.**

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

**3. MEMOIR OF THE BUCKMINSTERS,**

Father and Son. By Mrs. Lee. New Edition.

**4. A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "PICCIOLA."**

**5. DE QUINCEY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.**

**6. MRS. BROWNING'S NEW POEM—CASA GUIDI  
WINDOWS.**

a19 31

**New and Popular Books.**

**W. HOLDREDGE,**

140 Fulton Street, New York,

HAVING purchased the *Wholesale Book and Publishing Establishment* at the above number, respectfully invites Merchants, Peddlers, Clergymen, Colporteurs, Agents, Clubs, Public and District School Committees, and all others in want of Books or Stationery, cheap, to give him a call.

He will keep constantly on hand a new and fresh stock of Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, comprising all the new, popular, and valuable Works of the day, which will be offered for cash or city acceptances much below the market prices.

Goods ordered not found satisfactory, may be returned in good order, free of charge, and the money paid will be refunded.

*Just Published,*

Second Edition of Dix's New Work, entitled

**A WINTER IN MADEIRA,  
AND A SUMMER IN SPAIN AND FLORENCE.**  
12mo. pp. 380. Price \$1.

"Whoever wishes to gain an ample and reliable fund of information with regard to this island, can scarcely find a more trustworthy guide than the present volume."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.**

In Two Parts.

With the Life of Bunyan, and Notes by Scott, Mason, and others. The best 12mo. edition published. 400 pp., with four Steel, and fifteen Wood Engravings. Price \$1.25.

*Abbott's Fireside Series.*

**FIRESIDE PIETY;**

Or, the Duties and Enjoyments of Family Religion.

In Two Parts.

Part I.—"Come to Prayer."

Part II.—"Home Made Happy."

Royal 18mo. 237 pp., with Illuminated Title and Steel Engravings; bound in uniform style with Abbott's Historical Series. Price 75 cts.

**CHINA AND THE ENGLISH;**

Or, the Character and Manners of the Chinese, illustrating their intercourse with Foreigners.

With Illuminated Title, Frontispiece, and 30 Engravings.

Royal 18mo. 350 pp.; bound to match Abbott's Historical Series. Price 90 cts.

**GEMS BY THE WAYSIDE;**

An Offering of Purity and Truth. By Mrs. L. G. ABELL.

Published by William Holdredge, 140 Fulton street, New York.

"This is a beautiful collection of essays, tales, sketches, and poems, from our best writers, made with great taste and care, and illustrated by fourteen fine steel engravings, among which is a portrait of Jenny Lind, which alone is worth the price asked for the book, especially to those who have never had the pleasure of seeing her."—*Oneida Herald.*

**MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE  
MILLION;**

Or, The True Guide to Health, on Eclectic and Reformed Principles.

Second Edition, Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged. Without or with nearly One Hundred fine illustrations.

Price in leather and cloth, \$1.50; paper, \$1. 12mo. 528 pp.

By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M.D.

The volume here offered to the public is of a character that gives it a claim to the attention of every intelligent mother in the land; and we are assured on the highest medical authority, that its advice is sensible and salutary, and that its circulation is calculated to do good.

"We regard it as an important work, and doubt not it will find its way into every family of the Union."—*Atlas.*

**LETTER AND INVOICE FILE.**

Manufactured and for Sale by WILLIAM HOLDREDGE, Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

"COUNTING-HOUSE CONVENIENCES.—Mr. W. Holdredge, No. 140 Fulton street, New York, has presented us with a new style of Letter File, 'a patented article,' with the form of a book, the size of a cap sheet of paper, and thick enough, we should think, to file five hundred letters. By this plan, a week's letters may be filed in a few minutes, and are so arranged as to be referred to with the same ease as a posted account on your ledger. The price is only \$1."—*Albany State Register.*

a26 11

# NEW YORK WHOLESALE DEPOT OF CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

## H. LONG & BROTHER'S LIST OF BOOKS LATELY PUBLISHED.

**MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON.** By G. W. M. Reynolds, author of "Life in London," "Ellen Monroe," &c. 2 vols. \$1 00.

**ROSE FOSTER**; or, The Second Series of the Court of London. By G. W. M. Reynolds. In 3 vols. \$1 37½.

**THE STEWARD**: a Romance of Real Life. By Henry Cockton. Beautifully illustrated from the English edition. 50 cents.

**WINDSOR CASTLE.** By W. H. Alasworth. With eight splendid engravings. From the London edition. 50 cents.

**FRANK FAIRLEIGH**; or, Scenes in the Life of a Private Papil. With numerous illustrations. 50 cents.

**FANNY HERVEY**; or, The Mother's Choice. 25 cents.

**THE DIARY OF A PAWNBROKER.** With 9 illustrations. 25 cents.

**THE AMERICAN JOE MILLER.** With over 100 illustrations. 25 cents.

**LIFE OF JOHN A. MURRELL**, the Great Western Land Pirate. With illustrations. 25cts.

**LIFE OF JOSEPH T. HARE.** Illustrated. 25 cents.

**LIFE OF COL. MONROE EDWARDS.** With numerous illustrations. 25 cents.

**NEW SONG BOOKS.** Just Published.

**WHITE'S MELODEON SONG BOOK.** 12½ cents.

**WHITE'S PLANTATION MELODIES.** 12½ cents.

**WHITE'S ETHIOPIAN SONG BOOK.** 12½ cents.

**THE MATCHMAKER.** By the author of "The Jilt." 25 cents.

**THE CARDINAL'S DAUGHTER.** 25 cents.

**MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.** By Mrs. Gore. 25 cents.

**JACK ARIEL**; or, Life on Board an East-Indianman. A thrilling Sea Story. 25 cents.

**JEREMIAH PARKES.** By the author of "Poor Cousin." 25 cents.

**THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.** By Ellen Wallace. 25 cents.

**MARTIN THE FOUNDLING.** By Eugene Sue. Beautifully illustrated. 1 vol. Paper, price 50 cents.



## H. LONG & BROTHER

Would respectfully inform their friends in the Trade and the public, that their

**ESTABLISHMENT, No. 43 ANN STREET, N. YORK,**

Will in future present greatly increased facilities for Publishing, selling at wholesale and retail, and especially for the

### MOST IMPORTANT

Department of their business,

### SUPPLYING THE ORDERS

of BOOKSELLERS, DEALERS IN CHEAP LITERATURE, AGENTS, POSTMASTERS, &c., with promptitude and dispatch, and upon more liberal terms than any other House in the United States.

H. L. & B. wish to call the PARTICULAR ATTENTION of every branch of the Trade to their own publications, consisting of many of the MOST POPULAR WORKS of History, Biography, Fiction, &c., ever published in the United States. These works, now selling rapidly, and in large editions, we will furnish on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, together with all other works at PUBLISHERS' PRICES, a portion of which will be found in our Catalogue. The business of FILLING THE ORDERS OF CORRESPONDENTS IN THE TRADE, and SUPPLYING AGENTS, PEDDLERS, &c., will claim, as heretofore, our chief attention, and no pains will be spared to give continued satisfaction.

**H. LONG & BROTHER,**

No. 43 Ann street, N. Y.

Orders Received for any Works published in the U. S., and Books imported to order.

## H. LONG & BROTHER'S LIST OF BOOKS

JUST ISSUED.

**TOM RACQUETT**, and his Three Maiden Aunts. Beautifully illustrated. 1 vol. paper, price 50 cents.

**LEWIS ARUNDEL**; or, the Rail-Road of Life. By the Author of "Frank Fairleigh." Illustrated. 1 vol. paper, price 50 cts.

**THE SISTERS**; or, the Fatal Marriages. By Henry Cockton. Illustrated. 1 vol. paper, price 50 cts.

**THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE**; or, the Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Servant. Illustrated. 1 vol. paper, price 50 cts.

**CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK.** By G. W. M. Reynolds. 2 vols. paper, price 50 cents per volume.

**MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF NAPLES.** By G. W. M. Reynolds. Illustrated. 1 vol. paper, price 50 cts.

**LEONARD NORMANDALE.** Price 25 cents.

### NEW EDITIONS.

## Dumas's Great Books.

**THREE GUARDSMEN.** 50 cents.

**TWENTY YEARS AFTER.** 75 cents.

**BRAGELONNE.** 75 cents.

**FORTY-FIVE GUARDSMEN.** 50 cents.

**IRON HAND.** 50 cents.

**MEMOIRS OF A MOTHER.** 75 cents.

### IN PRESS.

**KENNETH**: a Romance of the Highlands. By G. W. M. Reynolds. Illustrated. Complete in one vol., 50 cts.

**ADVENTURES OF PAUL PERIWINKLE.** Illustrated. 1 vol.

**CAIN**; or, the Deserted Wanderer. By G. W. M. Reynolds. Illustrated. 1 vol.

my3